Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

VOL. VII. NO. 106 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	
7th June ..	Merkara ..	8,235	
16th " ..	Chanda ..	6,109	Only has accommodation for twenty passengers.
14th " ..	Kashmir ..	8,841	
21st " ..	Nevasa	9,071	

All applications for passages should be accompanied by Priority Certificates and passages will be allotted strictly in accordance with the grade of Priority Certificates.

As far as can be foreseen, passages in vessels during June will only be available for holders of "A" and "B" grade certificates.

Return Tickets for first and second class available for twenty-four months are issued to Europe at a single fare and a half.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.
7th June ..	Dunera ..	5414
22nd " ..	Dilwara ..	5378

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	—
9th June ..	Dwarka ..	Karachi sails 1 p.m.
10th " ..	Pundua ..	E. & S. Africa.
13th " ..	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct sailing midnight.
18th " ..	Taroba ..	E. & S Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Fukuku Maru	R. Nakanishi	3181	8th June	10th June
Afunisan Maru No. 2	S. Sato	3204	17th June	28th June
Kirin Maru	K. Urata	4763	17th June	28th June
Bombay Maru	T. Kinoshita	4352	5th July	16th July

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI, Manager.

Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi ..	6th June	17th June	Japan.
Burma Maru	S. Imai ..	16th June	24th "	Japan.
Ganges Maru	S. Arai ..	15th June	25th "	Japan.
Shokwa Maru	M. Miyatake ..	14th June	21st "	Genoa and Marseilles

(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

For Freight apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA, Manager.

Ajam Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£700,000

HEAD OFFICE:

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kalantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON, Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:

4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad, Basrah, Amara and Hillah.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£110,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T. (Chairman).

Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).

Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Balgique).

Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.).

J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).

G. Bromley Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esq.

Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.

Narottam Morarjee, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road & Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at four per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, LOANS and CREDITS granted on approved security and every discription of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

R. D. YOUNG, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHA BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong).

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND $1,500,0000 at 2/-	$15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:- Hongkong.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE: 40, Churchgate Street

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON, Agent.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 30,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 27,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,530,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAINAN
SOERABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA, Manager.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK

LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 8,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	Yen 2,25,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 41,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Niihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

A. SATO, Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Post Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,45,259	9	0
Reserve Funds	12,38,633	5	1

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad	Multan City
Bombay	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jullundhur	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jammu	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Jhelum City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	
Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received, and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are brought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. C. MULICK, Manager.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Branches: Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).

Sub-Branches:

Bombay—Share Bazaar, Shroff Bazaar.

Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.

LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.

NEW YORK AGENTS: THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 12,00,00,000/-

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,01,00,550/-

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 70,04,448/12

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
P. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000, at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL, Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan)

ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 25,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock, Batavia.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207 Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds over	30,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.

Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.

The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Ten Lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.

RAE & CO., Managing Agents. P. BANERJEA, Secretary.

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.

Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency

72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.)

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For prospectus and further particulars apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGER, JIVANLAL, DASTUR & CO., 112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

PLEASE CALL AT

AHMED E. ESAALI

MERCER

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

FOR

SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE-DE-CHENE

IN ALL THE

LATEST GRADES AND SHAPES.

HIGHLY DURABLE.

WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.

QUALITY—THE BEST. PRICES—THE CHEAPEST.

We strongly recommend these to our numerous Patrons all over India

V. P. P. Orders accepted from Mofussil Patrons.

KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.

LEADING HOUSE FOR SILKS.

Our prices for choicest stuff are always the lowest but the recent reductions made in the price of

GEORGETTE NINNONS

beat all records

Cheap bargains also in

FANCY SILK UMBRELLAS

PRESENTATION ARTICLES

JEWELLERY AND SILVERWARE

MARBLE BUSTS AND FIGURES

207, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December.)

BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar and Jharia.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 1,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 11,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED RULES and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:

Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCKHANAWALA, Manager.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

The Oldest and Most Popular Confectioner's Depot in India.

Established Over Half a Century Ago.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman,

(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions, such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

INVALUABLE OPPORTUNITY FOR EARNING MONEY!

If you have lost your Money in any kind of business of Shares, Cotton, Linseed, Silver, Guinea, Yarn, Sugar, Colours, Castor Oil, Rice, Wheat, etc., then we will help you to recoup your loss and gain large sums by our correct forecasts of Bull and Bear, for which we have received many good certificates. We foretell the exact figures by our large experience and by the help of the Mantras. If you seek our advice beforehand or get it after you have lost your money in some transactions, you will be immensely benefited by our exact knowledge in these matters. Fee only Rs. 15 and Rs. 25 for our forecasts for Bear and Bull. We also do the work of Astrology and Palmistry, and will correctly foretell every incident of your future life and also prepare Horoscopes, etc. Fee only Rs. 5 for seeing only the hand. KRUSHNALAL RAMKANTY SHARMA. Opposite Anant Shivji Desai Topiwalla, 1st Floor, Moti Bazar, Bombay.

Time: 8 to 11 a.m., and 2 to 5 p.m.

Telegraphic Address: "JOTISHER," Bombay.

THE INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE.

PREPARES candidates for I. C. S. and Auditors' Exams: under efficient control by Principals A. J. MUKATI, F.I.A.A., and M. I. Patel, B. Com., classes held morning and evening. Enrolment daily. Kanta Build'g, Kalbadevi Road.

WANTED

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Rs. 1-14. Liberal commission to Agents and Book-sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 52, Mgdow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NAROTAM GIRDHAR & CO.

JUMMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

We are importing Chemicals, Pure Drugs and Patent Medicines direct from the best Houses in Great Britain, France, America and Japan and can guarantee the quality of all goods supplied by us.

A trial order solicited.

ACHES and PAINS

SOON VANISH
UNDER BRISK
RUBBING
WITH
ODMAN'S
CYPRESS SALVE

The most powerful pain extractor with which we had experience.

ODMAN'S
CYPRESS SALVE

relieves rheumatic twinges, pains in the back, sore chest, stiff joints, strained muscles and all other pains and aches which an external remedy can reach. Very strong. Acts quickly. Sure relief.

Per Pot, Re. 1. 3 Pots, Rs. 2-10-0.
POSTAGE AND PACKING EXTRA.
Obtainable only from
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
155, Juma Musjid, Market,
BOMBAY No. 2.

Wagner Electric
Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, U.S.A.
The Greatest Producer of Single phase Motors in the World.
For A. C. Motors, Rectifiers, Electric Testing Instruments.

Roth Bros & Co.,
Chicago, U. S. A.
For D. C. Motors, Dynamos, &c.

RIDER ERICSSON ENGINE Co.
New York, U. S. A.
For Hot Air Pumping Engines for Household and Irrigation purposes.

Sole Agent for whole of India:
BABAN GOKHALAY
ATMARAM MANSION, BOMBAY, No. 4.
Liberal terms to trade and Educational Institutions.
A Large Stock in Bombay Depot.
Beware of Secondhand or Rebuilt Motors with which the Market is flooded.

For Free Illustrated BOOKLET *apply to*
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.
Near Cinema, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

GREAT STRENGTH GIVER
KING OF TONIC MAKARDHVAJ
Full of Gold, Silver, Amber, Kasturi and other precious ingredients. Price Rs. 10 per 40 pills.

DRAKSHASV
removes weakness—is a hunger stimulant—brings sound sweet sleep. The pain in the chest, diarreah, cough, colds are removed by the use of "DRAKSHASV", and the face is made radiant with joy. Price for big bottle only Rs. 2.

Unza Ayurvedic Pharmacy
Keshav Building, Princess Street, Bombay.

Absolutely Free
40 years experience . . . .
late Government Medical Officer
RAI SAHEB Dr. DOSS'S
Secrets of Happy Life
is being distributed free
Apply to
THE SWASTHE SAHAYA PHARMACY,
30-2, Harrison Rd., CALCUTTA.

TAILORS
FOR
HIGH FOLK
(with prudence for purse.)
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO
Modern Tailors & Outfitters
Princess Street BOMBAY.

ZARINA
HAIR OILS

Prepared by a special scientific process so that they keep FRESH and SWEET in the hottest climates. They are distinctly ANTISEPTIC and their use eradicates Scurf and Dandruff. They form an ideal Brilliantine, without its greasy and drying effects, rendering the hair SOFT, SILKY and GLOSSY.

ZARINA
RED ROSE HAIR OIL

The favourite hair dressing of the day. Delicately perfumed with the otto of virgin roses.

ZARINA
JASMINE HAIR TONIC

A golden, crystalline liquid for the hair fragrant with the sweet perfume of the flower. The pet of the ladies.

ZARINA
WHITE ROSE HAIR OIL

A dainty and colourless preparation. Very popular with all lovers of the white rose flower.

ZARINA
COCOANUT HAIR OIL

Made from selected fruits and purified Never turns rancid and beats all other preparations of its kind in the market. Perfumed with otto of roses.

ZARINA
OTTO WHITE VIOLET HAIR OIL

The Hair Dressing de Luxe, exquisitely perfumed, and made to satisfy the most refined and delicate taste.

ZARINA
CANTHARIDINE TONIC HAIR OIL

A speciality of the firm, containing the active principles of Cantharis vesicatoria, and far surpassing like preparations made from the tincture. A boon to all those whose hairs are falling out, and the secret of many a luxuriant growth of hairs. A trial will convince the most sceptical.

PREPARED ONLY BY
MADON, SONS & CO.,
CHEMISTS,
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

GENERAL PHOTOGRAPHIC STORES
FOR
Dealers, Professionals and Amateurs.
TO SUIT ALL PURSES.
Large Stock always reserved. Amateurs' Works—Developing, Printing, Enlarging, etc., punctually and carefully executed.
Repairs to Cameras a Speciality.
S. MAHADEO & SON,
295-99, Holichakla Street,
Fort, Bombay.

THE
Persian Hair Dye.
India's Very Best

(1) It turns Grey Hair "Black."
(2) It makes the hair lovely "Black."
(3) It makes the hair look Natural "Black."
(4) It has no equal in the "Hair Dye World."

Tested at the Government Chemical Laboratory.

To be had from:—Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd., Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ltd., PHILLIPS and Co. Ltd., PHILIMORE and Co., Cumbala Hill, THOMSON and TAYLOR, LEACH and WEBORNEY Chemists, MADON and SONS M. T. MADON Market, NAROTAM GIRDHAR Juma Musjid, and also from all knows Chemists and Druggists.

Price Re. 1.
SOLE AGENTS:—
HORMUSJI DOSABHOY & CO.,
Telephone No 511. BOMBAY No. 4.

OMEGA

JUST THE WATCH YOU NEED "OMEGA"
"In the World's Pocket" and high in the World's Esteem

POCKET WATCHES

Nickel Case	from	Rs. 23-8
Silver ,,	,,	,, 36-8

STRAP WATCHES

Nickel Case from	Rs. 31	Gold 9 ct.	Rs. 96
0935 Silver ,,	,, 35	,, 14 ct.	,, 118
Square Shape ,,	,, 50-8	,, 18 ct.	,, 140

Black or White Dial with Luminous Figures and Hands Visible at Night, Rs. 10 extra.
Obtainable from all the Watch-Makers in India and Burma or direct of the Sole Agents
ABRECHT & Co., CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, RANGOON, MADRAS.
Bombay Office :—289, Hornby Road, Fort, opp. Whiteaways.

—LARGEST STOCK—
HELD FOR
Centrifugal, Rotary, Power, and Hand
PUMPS
Sole Representatives for
BURNOIL ENGINE
(Marine and Stationary)
THINK—NO MAGNETO
No carburetor,—No Pre-Heating,—Works on any oil,—Simplest and the Best.
CLUBWALLA & CO.

VACUUM FREEZER

No turning
No shaking
No work.
Takes ordinary salt and ice.
Saves its price in the cost of ice. One filling of ice freezes two fillings of cream. Freezes cream hard and smooth in 30 minutes and keeps hard for eight hours without refilling. Cold does not escape as with cheap Freezers. Price of Improved model 24-8
50, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

OURS ARE THE
Spectacles & Eyeglasses
WITH A DISTINCTION.
BALIWALLA & HOMI
THE LEADING OPTICIANS OF BOMBAY.
HORNBY ROAD, opp. Whiteaway, & KALBADEVI ROAD.
THAT NAME IS OUR PRIDE—YOUR SECURITY
Awarded several Gold Medals for superb craftsmanship.

Best testimonials of appreciation from Maharajas and other most enlightened personages.

Spectacles & Eyeglasses
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Eyes Tested Free.

THE ESSENTIALS OF LIFE.
The Doctor is essential for your Health,
The Lawyer is essential for your person and property,
The Merchant is essential for your necessities in Life,
Some profession is essential for acquiring Wealth and
Above all a Policy with us* is essential for you and your family.
*Because of our Plans, our Terms, and especially our
Special Benefits:—
For particulars of which, apply to,
BRANCH MANAGER,
The Great Eastern L. A. Co., Ltd.,
2, 4, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

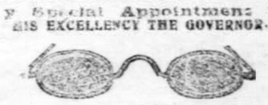
Full Jewelled Lever Watch

SQUARE OR OCTAGON.

Silver case	.. ..	Rs. 25
9 ct. Gold	.. ..	,, 45
14 ct. ,,	.. ..	,, 57
18 ct. ,,	.. ..	,, 70

Guaranteed for 5 Years.
Kasanji Dayalji Desai,
Watch and Clock Dealer,
144, Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY.

By Special Appointment to
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.



When YOUR EYES need to be examined by QUALIFIED OCULISTS and by SCIENTIFIC REFRACTIONISTS of 26 years' experience, FREE OF CHARGE, you cannot do better than GO TO
Phiroze M. Dastoor & Co.,
THE LEADING FIRM OF OCULISTS, MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS and Suppliers of all kinds of white and variously tinted lenses
FLAT and TORIC
ALSO PATENTED
"KRYPTOKS"
(Invisible One-piece bifocal lenses) and lenses made from
SIR WILLIAM CROOKES' GLASS.
Our Rimless Lux Eyeglasses are a speciality—Non-slipping and hold on the Nose without any pressure.
(7) 379, HORNBY ROW,
opposite the Government Telegraph Office
Fort, BOMBAY.

ASK FOR
CABUTO PILSENER BEER
(BEST AND REFRESHING)
OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE

SOLE AGENTS:
JEENA & Co.
Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
1-6, Old Court House Corner, CALCUTTA.
Agents Wanted where not Represented.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
PRO. JAMES'
Electro-Tonic Pearls.
These Pills positively cure sleeplessness failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost miraculous cure.
Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL COMPANY,
Market, BOMBAY.

SAFETY RAZOR.
SAFETY RAZOR rivals "Gillet", identical in appearance and use at one-third the "Gillet" price. Uses the "Gillet" blades, British made, complete in case with three "Gillet" blades for Rs. 5/- (five) only (Postage extra) direct from the importers.
THE INTERNATIONAL STORES,
325, Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

C. BHOGILAL & CO
MARBLE & TILES MERCHANTS.

Importers of:—White and Block Marble Tiles, Slabs and Blocks, White Glazed Tiles, and Tiles of every description for Floors, Walls, Furniture and Mosaic Tiles, Polishing Materials, Cement, etc.
CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN.
Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. Address: "FASHION" Bombay.

WORLD RENOWNED
Gandiv
Anti-Rheumatism
Balm
Most effective remedy for Headache, Colds, Neuralgia, Sciatica and ill nervous.
Price per bottle, annas 8.
Literature sent on request.
Bhicka Cullianjee & Co.
Dispensing Chemists & Druggists,
SHAIKH MEMON STREET.
Branch: Sitaram Bldgs, Crawford Market, BOMBAY

THE
WOODSTOCK
The Modern Typewriter.

To prove the merits of this Latest typewriter
We will give a FREE DEMONSTRATION at your Office—
Ask For it NOW !
Bhimji Jayraj & Co.,
251, HORNBY ROAD,
FORT, BOMBAY.
C. B. 804.

BOMBAY WASHING Co.
MILITARY SQUARE
Opposite Watson's Hotel, Fort.
Pioneer Cleaners.
35 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.
Beware of real dry cleaning without aid of water. Felt hats cleaned within two hours. Suits and Dresses within six hours, charges extra except white flannels.

RANDOM THOUGHT ON CHAPMAN'S TRUSSES.

The whole secret of cure lies in this that the protruding Sac shall be pushed back and up-lifted to its proper position by gentle and soft pressure from without thus allowing the torn membrane to join and heal as nature quickly accomplishes the latter parts of the work when the means of achieving the first are provided: and when the ruptured membrane is made whole in this way, it is as strong and sound as ever. The selection of the right truss is therefore of supreme importance in such cases.
GEO. CHAPMAN & CO.,
Truss Makers.
5, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay.

P. O. Box 888, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—

ONE ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum charge for each advertisement Re. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Apply Box No. . . . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle,"' to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and Addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle" 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

STORM—No storm can last for ever and so the war must come to an end. If you wish to dispose of your Motor Car or a Carriage and Horse, now is the time to realise the highest price by sending it to MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay. Plenty of accommodation and fine showroom.

EDUCATIONAL.

PARENTS—Have you considered the future of your Boys? THE EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL, the acknowledged centre of Education for English, Mathematics, Languages, etc., etc., will train your Boys in all school Subjects, Morning or Evening at Moderate Rates. Day and Evening General English Classes. Special Senior Cambridge Matric and Typewriting Classes under experts. Individual attention is a special feature of the School. See PRINCIPAL at 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Cox and Co., Fort.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars.—FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 767. Telegram "Autoford."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A competent SHORTHAND-TYPIST for Attorneys Office. Apply stating experience and salary expected to Box No. 640, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2508

WANTED.—PAID CANDIDATES or SECTION-WRITERS for work in the Small Cause Court, Bombay. Prospects of permanent Government service. Matriculates and School Finals preferred. Apply to the REGISTRAR. 2516

WANTED—An energetic CANVASSER for up-country for Hardware Line. Pay according to qualifications plus commission. Apply Box No. 644, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2518

WANTED—Competent CLERKS to correspond in English and Gujarati and TYPIST for Exporting-Importing Office, one having experience in line should apply with testimonials to Box No. 643, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2510

WANTED—A GENERAL CLERK, knowing typewriting. Good prospects to reliable man. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 651, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 2540

WANTED—A HINDU GRADUATE, one experienced in Mercantile Line, knowing customs work will be preferred. Apply personally to Messrs. CASSAM KARMALLY and Co., No. 204, Khoja Mohla, Mandvi, Bombay. 2484

WANTED.—COMPETENT WIREMEN with practical experience of installation works, good salary to a reliable man (Christian more preferable). Apply with testimonials to Mr. ENGINEER, opp. Swadeshi Stores, Girgaum Road. 2539

WANTED—A competent DAY BOOK CLERK, for the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay. Knowledge of accounts essential. Apply stating terms with copies of testimonials to the SECRETARY, The Indian Hotels Co., Ltd., Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay. 2519

WANTED.—A competent LAUNDRY MANAGER, having a thorough knowledge of washing process and capable of managing a large steam laundry connected with a first class Hotel in Bombay. Apply stating terms with copy testimonials to Box No. 646, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2520

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A GUJRATI HINDOO GRADUATE as assistant to the Secretary, Arya Vidya Sabha, Bombay. Apply Dr. KALIANDAS J. DESAI, Bhooleshavar. 2524

WANTED—A JUNIOR CLERK, Typist preferred, acquainted with Fire Insurance Business. Apply Box No. 649, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2530

SITUATION WANTED.

A young Matric with Gujrati (mother-tongue) having two years' teaching experience wants EMPLOYMENT as a TUTOR or CLERK. Write to REVASHANKAR, c/o Raghunath Pavda, Nagardas Chawl, Matunga. 2538

WANTED

WANTED—By a respectable firm having Offices in England, France, Italy, etc., and good connections U. S. A., SALESMEN experienced in yarn piecegeods, millstores, cutlery, stationery, paper and other lines. Apply stating terms to Box No. 647, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2522

ENGLAND—FIRM having OFFICES in LONDON and MANCHESTER, desires to acquire INDIAN AGENCIES, "BUYING AGENCIES" against SAMPLES of MANCHESTER GOODS, YARN, CHEMICALS, ANILINE COLOURS, FANCY GOODS, etc., on 2½ per cent. Commission basis. "SELLING AGENCIES" of PRODUCE, COTTON WASTE, JUTE, HEMP, TOBACCOS, etc., on 2 per cent. Commission. Speed and economy guaranteed. Bankers references given. Please write fully to Messrs. CHAS. MEAD & CO., 158, Fleet Street, London, E. C. 2537

FOR SALE.

PLOTS FOR SALE or HIRE in Bombay, very excellent locality for cinema theatre. Apply KANJI HUNSRAJ, 125, Chukla Street, Bombay. 3. 2544

HONEY—Pure Matheran Honey invaluable for medicinal purposes. Apply LORD'S STORES, Matheran. 2536

FOR SALE immediately—Microscope of E. LEITZ make, superior quality, very good condition. Apply to K. V. HERLEKAR, Agricultural College, Poona. 2541

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—L. C. Smith & Bros. No. 8 and No. 5, and Oliver and Repairing of all Standor Typewriters. F. M. BAPTISTA CO., 20, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. 2542

FOR SALE—One 2nd-hand EMPIRE TYPEWRITER. Apply for particulars at the HYDRAULIC ENGINEER'S OFFICE, Bombay Municipality. 2511

FOR SALE—New EMPTY KEROSINE OIL TINS in big lot. See or write to ALLIBHAI HAIDERBHAI, Nal Bazar, opp. Chowki. 2514

WHATEVER the original copy may be—Handwritten, typed or Drawings—100 and above perfect legible copies can be had from it on D. Gestetner's Duplicator. Ask for particulars. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C B—B 5

WANTED ARTISTS to inspect our fresh consignment of the BEST drawing and painting materials and Instrruments received by the last English Mail from wellknown manufacturers. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C B—A 5

EUCALYPTUS OIL, pure from the Nilgiris, Rs. 3-4 per lb. One ounce sample bottle sent, post free, for 6 annas stamps. THE TABLET MFG. CO., 182, Ripon Road, BOMBAY.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Just Unpacked, American Rebuilt Oliver Typewriters No. 5, Back Spacer and Tabulator. Look and work like new, Metal Covers, Base Boards and Rubber Covers. Price less than half that of new. Buy to-day	175
American Rebuilt Oliver No. 9, 2 Colours,	...
American Rebuilt Remingtons Nos. 10 and 11	...
Secondhand Remington 10, Rs. 200, 225, 235	240
Remington 7, Rs. 70, 85, No. 8, Rs. 100	115
Hammond No. 12, Brief, 2 Colours, 3 Types	150
Gujerati Remington No. 9, good as new.	225
National Portable No. 3, New, with Case	190

Special Discount to make room for more.

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute Hornby Road, Bombay.

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
American Rebuilt Oliver Typewriters with B.S. & Tab. New Metal covers & Baseboards, look & work like New	175
Remington No. 10 Visible	200
Remington No. 7	110
L. C. Smith No. 6 Almost New, L-Case	300
Empire No. 1 portable	110
Hammond No. 2 with Back spacer	110
Hammond No. 12 Visible, D-Clr.	125
Gujerati Remington No. 9 Excellent	175
Oliver No. 5 Flscap. Rs. 135 Brief	165
Smith Premier No. 10 Visible, latest	135
Blick No. 7 with L-Case. 3 Types	200
National Portable No. 3 with case	190

We sell, exchange all Makes of Typewriters
Write or Call for further particulars.
THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
36, (B) Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
Tele: "Writertype".

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—One small airy BUNGLOW with a compound at Chowpatty, French Road, from 1st July, 1919. Apply to S. G. BANKER, 34, Chowpatty. 2512

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.,

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6.0
Second insertion	Rs. 3.8
Third insertion	Rs. 3.0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2.8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2.0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6.0

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

OWING to unavoidable circumstances, to-day's sailing for Mormugao via Coast has been POSTPONED until to-morrow when s.s. "Indravati" will leave Bombay (Prince's Dock "L" Shed) calling at Dhamankhol (Jaigad), Mirya Bay (Ratnagiri) and Viziadurg.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th June, 1919.
2546

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Re:—EASTERN TRADING CO.,

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFED that the partnership subsisting between Rai Saheb MANEKCHANDJI SETHI, TANSUKHLAL PANDAY and D. B. TILAK is dissolved and our clients Rai Saheb Manekchandji Sethi and Tansukhlal Panday will hereafter carry on the business of the Eastern Trading Co.

The public are hereby warned not to deal with the said D. B. TILAK in the name of the Eastern Trading Co.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Attorneys-at-Law.
2534

THE BRITISH CROWN ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOW MERGED IN
THE EAGLE STAR AND BRITISH DOMINIONS INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

WE are appointed Agents for the British Crown Assurance Corporation, Limited, now merged in The Eagle Star and British Dominions Insurance Company Limited, and are prepared to accept Risks at Tariffs Rates. Claims will be settled promptly.

HUSEINBHOY SONS & COY.,
Chief Agents.
86, Medow Street, 2nd Floor. 2515

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at Navsari Buildings, 2nd Floor, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 16th June, 1919, at 3-15 p.m., (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for 15 months ended 31st March, 1919.
To sanction the declaration of a Dividend
To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation but being eligible offers himself for re-election.
To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
And any other business that may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 11th June to THURSDAY, the 26th June, 1919, (both days inclusive.)

By Order of the Board.
TATA SONS, LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 5th June, 1919.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at Navsari Buildings, 2nd Floor, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 16th June, 1919, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for 15 months ended 31st March, 1919.
To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation but being eligible offers himself for re-election.
To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
And any other business that may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 11th June to THURSDAY, the 26th June, 1919, (both days inclusive.)

By Order of the Board.
TATA SONS, LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 5th June, 1919 2526.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "KASADO MARU" having arrived from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha,
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Bombay, 6th June, 1919.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAHOMED NOOR MAHOMED of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitant has contracted to sell the property hereinafter described. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of quit and Ground Rent tenure, containing by admeasurement 143 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2484, New No. 9511, Old Survey No. 1110 and New Survey No. 4212 together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 7954, Street Nos. 94 and 98 all which premises are situate at and on the South side of Grant Road at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on the East by Doctor Street on the West by the house of Futtayalli and Abdullabhai on the North by the said Grant Road and on the South by the house of Hussan Gujrati and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 6th day of June 1919.

VACHHA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2545

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that William Charles Braithwaite, of Banbury, in the County of Oxford, England, Banker, George Masterman Gillett, of St. Lombard St., in the City of London, Banker, and Joseph Taylor, of Hoshangabad, Central Provinces, India, the Surviving Trustees under a Deed of Trust, dated the 20th day of March, 1900, and made between Alfred Stace Dyer and Helen Stace Dyer of the one part and the said William Charles Braithwaite, John Dixon, George Masterman Gillett, Watson Grace, Henry Stanley Newman and Joseph Taylor of the other part, have contracted to sell the property described in the Schedule hereto to our client.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share, easement or otherwise to or affecting the said property or any part thereof, is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office at No. 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the matter will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid and all such claims, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house or bungalow, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Khetwadi, fronting on the South on Khetwadi Main Road, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, which said piece of land contains by admeasurement one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one and eight-ninths square yards (be the same a little more or less) and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under the Old Numbers 2001-2120, New Number 9133, Old Survey No. 811-811 and New Survey No. 5490 and (as to thirty-six and three-ninths square yards part thereof) as "Surplus land adjoining Collector's New No. 9133 at New Town" and which said messuage, tenement and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1871, Street No. 129 and are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Khetwadi Ninth Lane, on or towards the West by the Khetwadi Tenth Lane, on or towards the North partly by the property of the late Mr. Cumroodin Tyabji, partly by the property now or late of Dinbai, wife of Darasha Dossabhoy and on or towards the South by the said Khetwadi Main Road, together with the easement and appurtenance thereto belonging or in anywise appurtaining.

Dated this 2nd day of June, 1919.

PANDIA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2502

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of JADAVJI DEVKARAN alias JADAVJI DEVKORAN alias THAKER JADAVJI DEVAKARAN alias THAKER JADAVJI DEOKARAN alias JADHAWJI DEWKARAN alias JADAWJEE DEWKARAN, late of Bombay Cutchi Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant, residing at Mandvi without the Fort ..... Deceased.

SHAMJI JADAVJI, of Bombay, Cutchi Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant, son of the deceased abovenamed, residing at Mandvi, without the Fort .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-second day of May in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

W. J. HOWARD,

The 26th day of May, 1919.

Messrs. PURNANAND & CLUBWALA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
2535

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO BUY VERY OLD AND RARE INDIAN HAND CARVED RICH FURNITURE.

SALE, TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, THE 8TH JUNE 1919, AT 2-30 p.m., (S.T.).

Auction sale of valuable handsome house hold teak and blackwood furniture old Indian hand-carved rich furniture, one large safe, chandelliers, glassware, chinaware, plated-ware, etc., of Bomanji Sorabji Jamshedji Batliwala, Esq., and others.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 8th June, 1919, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the bungalow situate opposite the bungalow of Byramji Jijibhoy Esq., at Haji Ali Street, at Tardeo, the household handsome furniture consisting of dining table, dining chairs, meatsafe, dinner waggon, dumb-waiter, side-board drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, mirror door almyrahs, ward-robes, clothes, hanging and gown presses, chest of drawers, dressing and writing tables, arm and armless chairs, marble top centre tables, artistic corner cabinets, iron and teakwood cots, mirror back side-board, clothes baskets, palm-stands, chiffoniers, jardineers, fancy teapoys, reclining sofa, revolving books case, hatstands towel-horse, flower pots, rich pictures in frames, wash-hand tables, handsome perambulator, old and rich Indian hand carved furniture, chandelliers, glass door book case, pier tables, platedware, crockeryware, glassware, large safe, copper, brass and aluminium pots, corrugated sheets, old iron, etc., etc.

The property of Bomonji Sorabji Jamshedji, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 9th June, 1919, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the household furniture and sundry articles.

Furniture, such as drawing room suites, mirror door almyrahs, dressing and writing tables, teakwood chairs, fancy teapoys, cupboards, etc.

Electric table fans, regulators, binocular, baba gharry, Empire Typewriters, foot sewing machines, green carpet, sweet-toned pianos.

By order of the office concerned:—

2 cases containing 73 gross hair combs (damaged).
4 bundles wire ropes, 19 by 6 ply and 3 ft. circumference.
9 cases each containing 12 balls Edam cheese.
1 case containing canned provisions.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the undermentioned insolvents:—

(1) Re: Mamlal Gordhandas, insolvent:—
Tins of paint, varnish, terpentine and 2 boxes containing carpenter's tools.

(2) Daralshaw M. Oomregar, insolvent:—
Mudguards of motor car, etc.

AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).

1 rubber-tyred glass-fronted office brougham.
1 rubber-tyred shigram.
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
Second-hand bicycles.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th June 1919.

GANDHI & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 133 BAGS MAIZE STARCH.

On THURSDAY, the 12th day of June, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, on account and at the risk of Messrs. Moosa Mahomed Adenwalla the defaulting purchasers of the said goods from auction sale dated 19th February, 1919:—

133 bags maize starch, each bag about 168 lbs. in all 10 tons.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The sample of the goods can be seen at the Auctioneers, Office and the bags can be seen at No. 1, Port Trust Duty Paid Warehouses, Wari Bunder.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH FURNITURE, ETC.

On Saturday the 7th June 1919 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will Sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 52 Medows Street Fort, rich and artistic household and office furniture such as fancy drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, dressing chest of drawers marble top tables, folding tea poys, office writing tables, iron and wooden cots, dressing tables glassdoor book cases, easy and low chairs, show cases, office revolving chairs copying press, wallpegs, phonographs record etc.

Property of a private Gentleman:—
1 Baba gadi, 1 hat stand, 1 Baba cot. etc.

By order of office concerned.
1 Electric table fan, in good working order.

AUCTION SALE OF 18 BALES SATIN CALENDERED OF THE GLOBE MILLS.

On TUESDAY, the 10th June 1919 at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at Vithalwadi at the baling press of Dosa Moosa by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Sheth Himatlal Dahyabhai:—

18 bales satin calendered of the Globe Mills including:—
5 bales No. 5202, 8 lbs.
4 bales No. 5303, 8½ lbs.
3 bales No. 8605, 9 lbs.
6 bales No. 8705, 9½ lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

IMPORTANT TO MILLOWNERS, STORE-SUPPLIERS ETC.

AUCTION SALE OF REEDS, ZINC CHLORIDE and ROLLER SKINS, ETC.

On FRIDAY, the 13th June 1919 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at their Rooms at No. 52 Medows Street, Fort by order of Messrs. Kinariwalla Bros. and Co. the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Messrs. G. B. Desai & Co. the mortgagers mill store goods including:—

195 dozen Reeds of 32, 36, 40, 44, 48, 52 and 56 counts and of 32 to 62 inches in length.
6 drums Zinc Chloride i.e., about 1½ tons.
21 dozen Roller skins of two kinds.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th June, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

On TUESDAY, the 10th June, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. Mehta & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Thueker Dharamsey Morarji and on account and at the risk of Marwadi Gajanand Rameshwar (munim of Gulabray Kedarmal.)

5 Bales each 50 pieces Japanese Shirtings No. 29000.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES SUPERIOR, FINE, FANCY, ENGLISH-MADE WHITE DHOTEES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Bhimjibhoy Fulchand and on account and at the risk of Babu B. Merlidhar.—

10 packages superior, fine, fancy, English-made, white dhotees, quality of Prataplaxmi, 8/12 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 157 PACKAGES KASUMBA.

On TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 3-15 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Ruttonsy Kanji & Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Nathalal Chaganlal & Co.

21 packages Kasumba No. 9145, 40 yards.
21 packages Kasumba No. 9245, 40 yards.
22 packages Kasumba No. 9345, 40 yards.
18 packages Kasumba No. 9445, 40 yards.
22 packages Kasumba No. 9150, 40 yards.
22 packages Kasumba No. 9250, 40 yards.
19 packages Kasumba No. 9350, 40 yards.
12 packages Kasumba No. 9450, 40 yards.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, FURNITURE AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.

SALE OF ABOUT 400 TONS TEAKWOOD SCANTLINGS, LIKE EUROPE CUT, POSTS, PATTIAS, SLEEPERS, POLIARS, DANDLIS, BAROD, PATI, ETC.

On TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m. (B. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Auction at the Godown of Messrs. Miller and Timber Trading Corporation at Mustafa Bazar, Victoria Road, Byculla, by order of Messrs. Haji Bachoo Varaya and Sons:—

About 400 tons Tpakwood Scantlings like Europe cut above 6 feet, sizes 5 by 3, 5 by 4, 6 by 3, 6 by 4, 5 by 5, 6 by 5, 6 by 6, 8 by 4, 4 by 1, 4 by 3, 5 by 1

and

Posts, Pattias, Sleepers, Poliars, Dadlies, Barods, Pate, etc., above 2½ feet. Sizes 5 by 3, 5 by 4, 6 by 3, 6 by 4, 8 by 1, 6 by 5, 5 by 5, 5 by 1, 4 by 1, 4 by 3.

P.S.—The above goods will be sold in lots suitable to merchants.

AUCTION SALE OF SAW-MILL MACHINERY.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Jivanlal Ojamshee and Co., at their godown at Ahmedabad Street, Dana Bunder and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Burbown and Co.

(1) One log Frame Saw (Ransome make) to take logs upto 18in. with spare blades.
(2) The Chelsea joiner Cy. Ransome performs various operations Sawe upto 36in.
(3) Self-acting circular Saw Bench 60in. by Ransome, with blades.
(4) Self-acting circular Saw Bench 36in. by Ransome, with blade.
(5) Small Saw Bench 24in. by Ransome with blade.
(6) Band Saw Machine 24in., pully by Ransome.
(7) One Emery Wheel Blade Sharpening Machine.
(8) Steam-Engine, Wilson make, 14 H. P.
(9) Cochrane patent vertical boiler 15' by 5' by 60'
(10) Heater for boiler.
(11) Shafting, shifting gearing pulleys, etc.
(12) Circular Saws 24in., No. 6.
Circular Saws 26in. No. 3.
Circular Saws 32in. No. 1.
Circular Saws 36in. No. 6.
Circular Saws 50in. No. 2.

AUCTION SALE OF 16 DRUMS AND 88 COILS ELECTRIC VULCANISED INDIA RUBBER CABLE.

On FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Punjab National Trading Co., and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties:—

On account and at the risk of Messrs. J. C. and Co.—
16 drums, each 110 yards Electric Vulcanised India Rubber Cable, size 37/14 S. W. G. 2,500 Megohms Association, manufactured by the Sumitomo Electric Wire and Cable Works.

8 coils, each 110 yards Electric Vulcanised India Rubber Cable, size 19/18 S. W. G. 2,500 Megohms Association, manufactured by the Sumitomo Electric Wire and Cable Works.

On account and at the risk of the Gujarat Electric and Engineering Co.—
80 coils, each 110 yards Electric Vulcanised India Rubber Cable, size 7/20, S. W. G. 600 Megohms Association, manufactured by the Sumitomo Electric Wire and Cable Works.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th June 1919.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3400.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY THE 8TH DAY OF JUNE, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.)

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 8th day of June, 1919, at 2.30 p.m., (S. T.) at Parel Sopari Bag Road in the compound of Jacob Sassoon Mills, very valuable teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, etc., comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs meatesafes handsome sideboard, dinner waggon, dumb-waiters rich glassware, porcelainware and platedware, marble top tables upholstered drawing room suite Chesterfield sofas, easy chairs, rich engraving rich carpets, handsome cabinets corner cabinets, carved tables, flower stands teapoys carved writing table collard and collard's sweet toned cottage piano silver show case, large marble clock, iron bedsteads almyrahs clothes and gown presses Singer sewing machine, roll top writing table marble top dressing and wash-hand tables chest of drawers revolving book cases, refrigerator ice chest, easy chairs, cooking utensils, etc.

The property of E. Plow, Esq., of the Jacob Sassoon Mills and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY, and Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th June 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW

at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

"The Splendid Coward"

Harma Photoplay

From the novel by Houghton Townley.

Adapted and produced under the direction of F. Martin Thorton.

"The Splendid Coward"

"The Splendid Coward"

"The Splendid Coward"

The story of a man who made the Great Sacrifice to save his mother.....Grim and Dramatic story of a Polish man....Brilliant Acting by Dick Swinton (James Knight) and wonderful settings.

"The Splendid Coward"

Featuring a New Star on

The Empire Screen

MISS DORA DUNDAS

in a beautiful Picture

"The Splendid Coward"

Dear Dick,.....Father says a call will be made for volunteers for Egypt during the forthcoming regimental dinner. Don't fear for me dear I will bravely keep the secret of our engagement until you return.....Dora.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 p m.

To-morrow at 9-45 p.m.

A Real Sporting Drama

"Winning the Futurity"

"Winning the Futurity"

"Winning the Futurity"

The tale of a celebrated race horse should appeal to the sporting instincts of the Bombay Racers. It is said that F. Templeman of Mahaluxmi has won the Derby this year at Epsom but Mr. Miller the jockey of

"Winning the Futurity"

wins the race of 20,000 dollars and his Bride on the

EXCELSIOR SCREEN.

"Sea Nymphs"

One which is provocative of much laughter.

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market

To-Night!

BEN WILSON

with

NEVA GERBER

Leading stars in the

"VOICE ON THE WIRE"

in the

SPINDLE OF LIFE

LOVELY BUTTERFLY DRAMA

Adapted from Sidney Robinson's interesting novel, "Gladsome"—The Romance of a Fishing Village and the Stock Market.

LOVELY SETTINGS

The picture was filmed at Monterey California, called the Italy of America.

How dainty, little, winsome, frolicsome Gladsome won the heart of 'Alphabet Carter', the Stock Exchange Magnate, forms the theme of as enchanting a picture-novel as you ever saw.

PICTORIAL NEWS

A BREEZY COMIC

3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

PRIZE SHOW

Saturday & Sunday at 5-15.

AMUSEMENTS.

ANOTHER UNIVERSAL SPECIAL ATTRACTION

STEEL-NERVEDO HERO OF "BLACK BOX"

Herbert Rawlinson

in a daredevil American drama of love and a gold claim

"SMASHING THROUGH"

The story of a persistent miner who found his lady love in a disguised stenographer, and his fortune in a mine pronounced worthless, both of which goals he achieved by

Smashing Through

See

the hero fight a posse of Cowboys escape down a mineshaft with a girl in his arms.

permit his auto to be wrecked by a railway engine and take a flying jump to the Engine itself

together with the latest

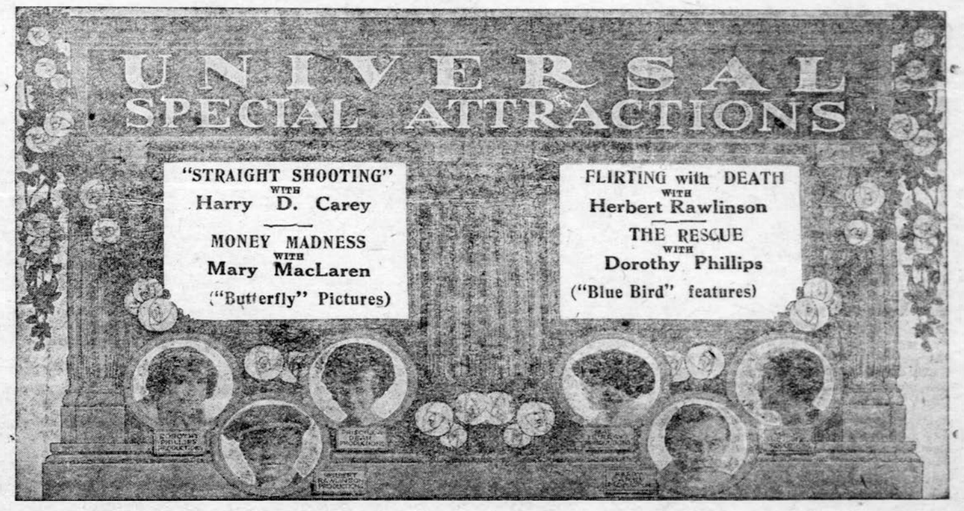
Universal Screen Magazine and the newest Star Comedy

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Tram Terminus Girgaum,

TIME & PRICES AS USUAL.

Prize Show to-day & to-morrow at 5-30.



For Bookings, communicate with—

The Universal Film Manufacturing Co.,

HEERA HOUSE,

Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

Back from the Other Side of the Grave!

THE MAN FROM THE DEAD!

"ULTUS"

the Hero of that has hitherto been the subject-matter of Immortal fiction in the East and the West.

"ULTUS"

Is a name to conjured with! They all know him—you know him as the Friend of the Innocent, the foe of the Wicked.

He comes back now in a surpeemely sensational interesting four week serial

"ULTUS"

aye—comes back from the Netherworld!

6 Parts—6,000 feet—this Week.

The Opening Episode is complete in itself. Every foot of the Reel is brimming with Sensations, Adventures, Mysteries, Hair-breadth escapes,

Come to see this Internationally terrible person, at the Popular Picture House of Bombay, the

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road).

Watch him punishing the ungrateful, avenging the faithless, defying the dexterous, succouring the helpless.

The Programme includes the Gaumont Gazette and a comedy.

Two special Prize Matinee Shows to-day and to-morrow at 3-30 and 5-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Rest of the Shows at: 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

COMING! COMING!!

PATHE GOLD ROOSTER DRAMA

"THE HUNTING OF THE HAWK"

(5 parts—5,000 feet)

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN PRESENTS THE

BANDMAN OPERA CO.

In the Leading London Musical Successes

To-Night at 9-30 p.m. **"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT"**

Plan at Rose & Co. upto 1 p m. after 4 p.m. at the Theatre. Seats booked by Telephone No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.

TO-NIGHT

RUTH ROLAND

the daring heroine of

"The Red Circle", Who Pays, etc, etc,

IN

PATHE'S GREATEST AND BEST SERIAL

"HANDS UP"

Episodes 11th and 12th to-night each one complete in itself.

PATHE GAZETTE

The "eye" of the world

giving latest news from everywhere.

BACK TO LAND

An interesting picture dealing with modern Health problems.

WIFFLES

in his latest comedy

The "PRINCE" of all Comedians.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Time:

7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily.

Matinee every Sat & Sunday 5 p.m.

Extra show every Sunday 3-30 p. m.

POPULAR PRICES.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 5.

S S Oolobaria—James—Rangoon—May 22.
S S Itola—McNair—Rangoon—May 21.

June 6

S S Elysia—Kinnairo—Liverpool—May 10.
S S Kalomo—Abbey—Glasgow—April 17.
S S Chanda—Cunningham—Karachi—June 4.
S S Canara—Davidson—Rangoon—May 2[illegible].
S S Taroba—Sullivan—Durban—April 10.

DEPARTURES.

June 6.

S S Lhasa—Woollatt—Karachi.

June 6.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances, yesterday.

S S Wisley—Ruthen—Java.
S S Ranee—Hinton—Rangoon
S S Merkara Manley—London
S S Dunera—Fysh—Shanghai

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Barbarigo, for Calcutta.
Steamer Taroba, for Durban, etc.

S S Oolobaria:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Oolobaria, 3,436 tons, Captain D. James, arrived in harbour, on Thursday, from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice, which port she had left on 22nd ultimo.

S S Itola:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Itolia, 3,402 tons, Captain C. McNair, arrived in harbour on Thursday, from Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice, which port she had left on 21st ultimo.

S S Elysia:—The Anchor Line steamer Elysia, 4,002 tons, Captain J. Kinnairo, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on 10th ultimo.

S S Kalomo:—The steamer Kalomo, 3,209 tons, Captain Habbey, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Glasgow with a general cargo, which port she had left on 17th April.

S S Chanda:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Chanda, 3,900 tons, Captain G. Cunningham, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi with a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on 4th instant.

S S Lhasa:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain A. E. Woollatt, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Canara:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Canara, 3,889 tons, Captain C. Davidson, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice, which port she had left on 27th ultimo.

S S Taroba:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Taroba, 3,178 tons, Captain J. R. O. Sullivan, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Durban, with a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on 10th April.

S S Wisley:—The steamer Wisley, 2,717 tons, Captain W. Ruthen, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Java, with ballast.

S S Ranee:—The T M Co.'s steamer Ranee, 3,634 tons, Captain J. C. D. Hinton, will sail to-day, from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with ballast.

S S Merkara:—The B I S N Co.'s English mail steamer Merkara, 5,195 tons, Captain H. Manley, will sail to-day from the Ballard Pier Station for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, London and Middlesborough, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Dungra:—The B I S N Co.'s China mail steamer Dunera, 3419 tons, Captain R. P. Fysh, will sail to-day, from Bombay harbour, for Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Friday, 6th June, 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCKS.

A Zeyani ..	P Gulf	7-6 19	..P G S N Co
B Mu'las ..	N F	N F	.. M M & Co
C & R Wanetta ..	N F	N F	..W & A Graham & Co
D & E Gallia ..	N F	N F	..C Jeewanjee & Co
Offside Iran ..	N F	N F	.. H S Shustary & Co
F Havildar.	Rangoon	N F	.. T Morrison & Co
G Martinique	Bangkok	6-6- 9	..G Arbuthnot & Co
H Linza ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
K British Emperor.	Abadan	8-6 19	.. S Wallace & Co
L & M Norai ..	Bassein	N F	.. T M & Co
M Reyanhoe ..	N F	N F	.. M M & Co
O Hejaz ..	N F	N F	.. M M & Co
Q Punjana ..	Zanzibar	10-6-19	..M M & Co
Q Supramaru-puravy..	N F	N F	..E H Harson

HARBOUR WALL.

Sarasvati ..	N F	N F	..R I M
Satranji ..	N F	N F	..R I M

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Boats of Resirte..	..	..	..W & A Graham & Co
4 Kowelt ..	Aden	8-6-19	.. T M & Co
6 Dalemoor	Marseilles	N F	..Ralli Bros.
7 Wisley ..	N F	N F	.. M M & Co
12 & 13 Ranee ..	Rangoon	7-6-19	..T M & Co
14 Vergmere	N F	N F	.. Dadamia Khant Vant
16 War Mansion .	N F	N F	..D R I M

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Sicilia.	Basra	10-6 19	.. M M & Co
2 Syria ..	Basra	10 6-19	.. M M & Co
6 War Tulip	N F	N E	.. M M & Co
7 Merkara	London	7-6-19	.. M M & Co
5 Chakdina	Basreh	7-6-19	.. M M & Co
9 Kars ..	Basreh	8 6-19	.. M M & Co
10 N rth Brook ..	Basra	10 6 19	.. R I M
12 Dunera.	Shanghai	7-6-19	.. M M & Co
12 Canara.	N F	N F	.. M M & Co
13 Volumnia	Java	9 6- 9	.. D R I M
14 Shah Jahan ..	Rangoon	9-6-19	.. T Morrison & Co
15 Dara ..	Calcutta	7 6-19	.. D R I M
17 Coconada Jetty	Basra	9-6-19	.. M M & Co
Mutlra..	Basra	10-6-19	.. M M & Co
B P Station Elysia ..	Liverpool	19-6 19	..W & A Graham & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Hermella..	N F	N F	.. R I M
Barjeta ..	N F	N F	.. M M & Co

EXPORTS.

June 6.

S S Chanda for London:—330 bales cotton Volkart Bros.; 50 bales woolen carpets Bonton & Co.; 187 cases butter Duncan Straton & Co.; 8,000 cwts linseed Ralli Bros.; 100 cwts cuttle fish H. B. Bhesania; 30 cwts gum kathira David Sassoon & Co.; 105 cwts senna leaves, 320 cwts cardamoms Selim D. Bassoon; 96 cwts chutney N. K. Jusavala; 496 bales hemp G. N. Kapadia & Co.

S S Wardulp for London:—4,000 cwts linseed A. Durst; 2,000 cwts rape seed K. M. Nathoo.

S S Mutlah for London:—2,000 cwts linseed Turner Morison & Co.; 20,000 cwts linseed Ralli Bros.; 4,001 cwts linseed Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 9,997 cwts. ground nuts Ralli Bros.

S S Dalemoor for Marseilles:—324 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS

June 6.

S S Gallia from Mauritius, Agents Karimji Jeevanji: 5,059 bags sugar.

"RABI BABU"!

ATTACK ON TAGORE.

Thus the "Englishman":—

Sir Rabindranath Tagore's request to be relieved of the dignity of Knighthood will not diminish the eagerness with which title-hunters earnestly look forward to the publication of the King's Birthday honours. The list is due on Tuesday and we can only hope that it will show greater wisdom of selection than usually characterises these things. It has too often been the custom in the past to heap honours upon sycophants and hangers-on of the Government and to ignore men who have had sufficient courage and independence of mind to criticise Government freely and frankly but not disloyally. Government, notoriously, dislikes criticism, especially when it is severe and just, and nothing has been more damaging to the reputation of honours' lists than the deliberate way in which men who have rendered very great public service and have risen to prominence in the commercial world have been passed over year after year simply, because they are "agin' the Government" on some questions, and have the courage to speak out boldly and strongly, while titles and decorations have been showered upon the feeble figures who have been content to say "ditto" to whatever Government decrees and to burn incense at the shrine of an infallible bureaucracy. Government has itself to blame, therefore, if the value placed upon titles and decorations has become rather small in the public estimation and if men like Sir Rabindranath Tagore show an entire misconception of what a title means from the point of view of the individual and the public. When Sir Rabindranath was knighted it was because some one, rightly or wrongly, thought he was a poet, not because he was expected thereafter to be a fervid admirer and defender of the Government and all its works. Sir Rabindranath, however, seems to have thought differently. Possibly he did not think much of his own poetry.

NOT SO POPULAR AS COL. JOHNSON.

Poets are a modest and frequently an eccentric tribe. Anyway, he has got it into his head that Rabindranath Tagore, Knight, is a man of much greater political importance than Rabi Babu, poet, and that the title he earned as a writer of an unusual kind of verse is in some mysterious way a prop to the Government and might even be regarded by the uninitiated as a mantle for all the misdeeds of Government—or what Sir Rabindranath thinks to be misdeeds. He has torn the mantle aside; removed the prop. And no one will be more painfully surprised than he himself to find that it will not make a ha'porth of difference. As if it mattered a brass farthing whether Sir Rabindranath Tagore, who has probably never been heard of in the wilds of the Punjab, and who, as a writer, is certainly not so popular as Colonel Frank Johnson, approved of the Government's policy or not! As if it mattered to the reputation, the honour and the security of British rule and justice whether this Bengalee poet remained a Knight or a plain Babu! In time, perhaps, Government will learn to recommend for honours and titles men who will value them, men who can valfie them, at their proper and appropriate worth and not men who become puffed up with their own importance at the slightest recognition, deserved or merely conventional, and who imagine that the throwing away of a title is going to shake the Government to its very foundations.

NOT FIT FOR IT.

People who think titles may be used as political missiles merely to throw at the head of the Government are obviously not fit to hold them, and no doubt the Government will in future be more careful in its recommendations. The published reasons which have prompted Sir Rabindranath Tagore to take this step are characterised by the baseless and insulting insinuations that we have learned to expect from irresponsible politicians of the type he slavishly imitates. What he fails to understand is that the first duty of the Government by law established is to maintain order and to prevent murderous atrocities of the kind that were inflicted upon perfectly innocent people at Amritsar and elsewhere. Sir Rabindranath has no thought for those who were foully murdered by the mobs he calls "disarmed and resourceless". He takes no heed of the thousands of others whose lives and, more precious than life, whose honour, were imperilled. The smoking ruins of houses ruthlessly burned and looted find no place in his thoughts. All he can do is to whine about the "disproportionate severity of the punishments inflicted upon the unfortunate people" who were responsible for this ghastly reign of pillage, insult and murder. A man with a vision so warped and circumscribed is out of place in the order of Knighthood.

KUNTAL KAUMUDI OIL.

ENSURES

PLEASURE in BUYING

SATISFACTION in USING

AS

It is "very soothing," says **Pandit Prithinath**. "Of great medicinal efficacy," according to **Lokamanya Tilak**. "Refreshingly Cooling," says the **Hon'ble Mr. Surendranath Banerjia**; and last, but not the least, says the "Poet Laureate" of Asia, **Sir Rabindranath Tagore**:—

"The ladies of my family frequently use KUNTAL KAUMUDI TAILA.

Price per large Bottle, **14 Ans. only.**

To be obtainable from Messrs.

Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores Co., Ltd.

TIMES BUILDINGS, FORT, BOMBAY.

KAVIRAJ B. C. SEN, L.M.S.,

216, Cornwallis St., CALCUTTA.

Tele. add. "THOUGHTS." 'Phone 2628.

DR. ADAM'S

DR. ADAM'S
BRAIN AND NERVE TONIC PILLS.
A splendid stimulant. An improved form of Vitalizing Nerve Tonic.
THE COMPOSITION OF THESE PILLS IS
Damiana, Muirapuama, Coca, Sawpalmetto, Gold Chloride, Pichi, etc.
The quickest remedy for rebuilding the system in cases of Weak Nerve cells and Wastage of the Body. They not only invigorate the body but cure Brain Fag, Nerve Exhaustion, loss of appetite, and all kinds of general Debility.
Trial Bottle Rs. 3-0. Full course of Seven Bottles, Rs. 20-0.

DR. ADAM'S AGUE SPECIFIC TRADE MARK
PURE HERB EXTRACT
Prompt attention for V. P. Orders.

DR. ADAM'S
AGUE SPECIFIC
SURE AND SPEEDY RADICAL CURE for
Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent
and ALL TYPES OF FEVER.
M. T. MADON & Co. (CORNER SHOP.)
Crawford Market, 24-26 Abdul Rahiman Street, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, June 2nd.

	Bales
Total Days' Sales at Liverpool	8,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Ex.	--
" Sales of East Indian	13,000
" " Imports	20,98
Mid. Americans Spot	--
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	32.50
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) July	31.50
" Oct.	30.95
" Jan.	32.10
New Orleans 10 a.m. July	30.84
" Oct.	

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 2nd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts

Months.	To-day's price.
June	20.31+11
July	19.70+9
Aug.	19.01+1
Sept.	18.72+14
Oct.	18.38+16
Nov.	--
Dec.	17.96+11
Jan.	17.75+11
Feb.	--
Mar.	17.46+8
April	--

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 2nd.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
June	20.23+3
July	19.63+2
Aug.	19.03+3
Sept.	18.69+11
Oct.	18.38+11
Nov.	18.21+20
Dec.	18.06+21
Jan.	17.84+20
Feb.	17.70+19
Mar.	17.57+19
April	17.44+18

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, June 2nd.

New Contracts:

Months.	To-day's price.
June	26.59 Unchgd.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 2nd.

M G. Bengal Good	14.45
" " Fully Good	14.95
" " Fine	15.20
" No. 1 Oomra Good	16.55
" " Fully Good	17.05
" " Fine	17.30
" Broach Good	17.55
" " Fully Good	17.80
" " Fine	18.05

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 4th.

Futures at New York July	30.40 51
" Oct.	29.48 47

Tone:—Liquidation Trading buying.

New York, June 2nd:

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	23,000
" Exports to Great Britain	14,000
" to Continent	8,000
Future at New York July	31.55—11
" Oct.	30.62—20
" Jan.	30.05—17
Spot Cotton at New York	32.80—35
" Orleans	32.50+12
Futures at New Orleans July	31.70— 2
" Oct.	29.92—22
Fair R.o) Coffee (No. 7 quality)	19½
Demand Bills	4.82.50
Silver Commercials Bars	108½

MONEY MARKETS.

London, June 2nd:

Rentes 3 %	52
Bar Silver Spot	53 1/8
" 2 months hence	53 1/8

Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/sts.	3 3/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/sts.	3 5/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4
" " " 6 "	4 1/4
Interest day to day loans	2 3/4
" 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	55½ Unchgd.
Rupee Paper 3 % Nominal	58
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	68½
Government Securities 3 %	59½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	29.26—11

SHARES:

Chartered Bank	£ 77
Hongkong Bank	£ 106

WAR LOANS.

London, June 2nd.

3½ % 1925—1928	£88½ Unchgd.
4½ % 1925—1945	£99½
5 % New	£94 7/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London June 2nd

WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. Quoted	80
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Quoted	80

SEEDS:

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold June-July	860
Rapeseed, Yellow Gujerat, 416 lb. ex-ship June-	
July	900
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Sellers	820
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-June Paid	870
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) July-Aug. Jaguars	880
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per 5 m) June Aug.	600
Toria Rapeseed June-July Sellers	850

METALS:

English best Selected Copper	92?
Standard Copper G.M.B.	378½
Copper Brazlers	8112
Yellow Metals	103
Hard Spelter	23½

JAVA SUGAR:

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 O. & F. Calcutta July-Sept Sellers	31
Fine White Java O.& F. Calcutta July-Sept. Value	35

Tone:—Very firm—No business.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June-July Sellers	2/5½
Plantation First Latex Crepe for July Value	1/11

Tone:—Dull

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

June 6.

Numerous fluctuations have occurred in the local market during the past week. On Friday last, Fully Good Broach July/August closed at Rs. 554½. The highest price since touched has been Rs. 578, and the lowest Rs. 542. Changes of Rs. 15 to Rs. 20, and more, have taken place in a single day. Yesterday, the market closed at Rs. 553, and to-day, the Marwadi Bazaar opened at Rs. 538 on easier advices from New York, but improved to Rs. 546. Closing quotations are given below.

Most of the above changes have been due to the operations of jobbers. Now and then a big speculator enters the market, and Calcutta has sometimes been operating in Bombay. A large business has been done in Fully Good Broach July/August, export house having at times been sellers of big lines. In Bengals, Oomras and Southerns, only a very moderate business has been done.

The feature of the week has been the great improvement in the demand for ready cotton. A brisk enquiry for export has arisen, and large sales of ready cotton have been made at greatly improved prices. While the stock still appears large, a quantity of cotton is going into the hands of exporters, and will eventually be shipped. The market has lost the dull and depressed feeling which characterized it a short time ago, and though there are still many bears whose aim it is to keep prices down, there is a buoyant feeling underlying the market, which makes declines only temporary. Prices, here are still low as compared with New York, and people are beginning to realize that other markets are only prevented from taking all the cotton they want by the delays in cables, and difficulty in securing freight.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		B
Fully Good Broach	July-August	548
Fully Good Be gal	July	421
Fine Oomras	July	482
Good Southerns	May-June	522
Good Southerns	July-August	522

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 6TH JUNE 1919.

		Rs
Fully Good M.G. Broach	July-Augt	546
" " Bengal	July	422
Fine M G Oomras	July	479
Good " Southerns	May-June	520
" " "	July-August.	520

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description:	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M.G. Bengal	450	438	425	410	Ready.
M.G. Sind-Punjab.	445	433	420	405	"
M.G. Oomras No. 3	500	490	472	..	"
Central Provinces.	530	510	492	..	
M.G. Broach	555	550	500	580	"
M.G. Southerns	--	545	540	532	"

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, June 6th 6-0 p. m.

Ready:	Bazaar Terms. Rs. as. p.	Ball Delivery: Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 73-75	74 0 0	....
" Cawnpore 70-73	74 0 0	....
" Karachi Bangla	74 0 0	....
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	17 0 0	....
" Cawnpore	17 0 0	....
" Yellow Cawnpore	17 12 0	....
Linseed Brown Bold	21 8 0	22 4 0
" Tain	21 0 0	21 12 0
Teaseed White 85-15	109 0 0	....
" Gajar 75-25	106 0 0	....
" Black	104 0 0	....
" Gajar 50-50	92 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	19 12 0	....
Groundnuts	103 0 0	....
Barley	9 0 0	....
Sowaseed	44 0 0	....
Castorseed	82 0 0	....

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, June 6th

	Rate per Bl. Rs. as. p
Davids No. 16	1 0 12
Shapurji No. 16	0 15 12
Currimbhai No. 12½	1 0 12
Light Horses No. 6½	0 13 8

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 6th

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 7 31/32
Bank Demand	1 7 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 8m/s	1 7 3/8
Fcs. Demand	245
American Dollars	260½
Hongkong	215
Shanghai	122
Japan	129
Straspore	142

Market Steady

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season:—

Growths:	For week ending 5th June 1919.	Total to date since September 1st. 1918	1917
		1918/19	1917/18
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandesh	2,593	175,610	171,926
Central India	2,289	136,061	65,856
Barsee and Nuggar	1,244	85,787	63,086
Hyderabad Gaorasi	2,657	86,644	26,907
Berar	7,201	376,214	245,231
Central Provinces	1,427	180,142	50,967
Total Comras	18,141	1,041,278	623,054
Dholleras	1,122	46,112	217,262
Broach	319	190,764	129,856
Compta and Dharwar	3,899	84,087	126,155
Western-Northerns	1,785	56,371	92,478
Bengals (N.W. Provinces	595	77,588	135,256
Bengals (Rajputana	799	34,145	42,768
Sind, Punjab	7,050	288,042	1282,758
Cocanada	138	7,273	19,393
Persian	7	2,283	585
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	292	49,836	28,152
American	211	1,765	3
Egyptian	211	121	nil
Other sorts	110	10,135	18,943
Total	35,337	1,988,938	1,774,772

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, June 6.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 23-14-6.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/7 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/8 1/32.
Credit 3 Msd/a 1/8 3/8.
D. D. on France 240.
Credit 3 Msd/a 266.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 130.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 125.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 214.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 316.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 142.
D. D. on New York Rs. 260.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The folloging are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent War Loan 1929-1947 94.
5½ per cent. War Bonds Due 1920-22 100-4.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 84.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 96.
3½ per cent. Paper 70
4½ per cent. Port Trust Long dated 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated 84.
4 per cent. Municipal Long dated 82.
4 per cent. Municipal Short dated 92.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long dated 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The Share Bazaar was closed to business for the greater part of the week owing to the June settlement which has been a heavy one there being no less than 30,000 transfers. What little that has eventuated has been in the shape of Budlee transactions. The Budlee rates which uptil recently kept within very narrow limits, have now widened considerably—thus revealing the over-bought position of the market. This does not bespeak a particularly healthy situation of the market, and in spite of the satisfactory prospects of the local Textile Industry at least for the present we expect a considerable fall in almost all the shares from their present market values and we believe investers would do well in selling out all their holdings even at the present ruling rates.

There has been no special feature to the miscellaneous section of securities, the only incident of interest being the shares of the new Insurance Companies, dealings having transferred in.

(1) Tata Prudentials at Rs. 20/25 premium.
(2) Jupiter Rs. 6 premium.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,347-8, Swan 782-8, Simplex 527-8, Shapoorji 137-8, Madhowji 2,287-8, Luxmi cotton 1,800, Kohinoor 1,390, Currimbhai 442-8, Kastoorchand 1,150, Finlay 622-8, Fazul 442-8, Kastoorchand 1,150, Finlay 622-8, Fazulbhoi 840, David 610, Crescent 257-8, Colaba 1,500, Century 470, By. Cotton 646, By. Deying 1,550, Bundi 59, Cen: Mining 43, Katni Ord. 360, Katni Defd. 1,890, Tata New Defd. 580, Tata Old Defd. 1,262-8, Tata Ord: 57-8, Shivrajpur 47. Alcocks 850, By. Burma 980, Bt. Burma Petro 22, By. Tramway 792-8, By. Steam 415. Tata Hydro. 1,405, Tata Bank 35, Tata Oil 262-8.

PIECE-GOODS.

June 2.

The tone of the Cloth Market has been firm and the tendency of prices is against buyers. Small parcels of various cloths have changed hands amongst the dealers owing to better demand and hopes of an improvement in the near future. At present the buying has been from hand to mouth, but as soon as some favourable news of the monsoon is received, brisk demand is expected to set in, as the consuming centres are bare of stocks. The enquiry from Karachi and the Punjab has been rather encouraging, and it seems that the stocks in the latter market are in need of replinishment and that buyers there, are now turning their attention to business after the recent unrest.

The Manchester Market has been firm and makers have been gradually putting up their quotations after the placement of each order. The rise in the price of American Cotton and the higher wages to operatives are factors which the manufacturers have to take into consideration and the strength derived from the recent engagements for Calcutta; China and other markets has made them indifferent for further orders. The opinion seems to be gaining ground that lower prices may not be experienced in the near future, whilst there is every possibility of a higher basis of values, if the demand from the markets of the world asserts itself. Many merchants are anxious to book fresh orders, but the excessive delay in the transmission of telegrams to and from the United Kingdom in some cases, extending to three weeks for a reply to come to hand, has deterred them from giving offers, as they do not want to take the risk of the fluctuations that may occur during the long interval.

GREYS.

A better feeling has been noticeable in Grey Shirtings of Manchester make, owing to scarcity of stocks and values of 39 inches Red End styles of a well-known firm, have advanced by four annas per piece. Dewhurst's Shirtings have met with some demand and prices have remained steady. Grey Drills and Mulls have been neglected and show an easier tendency. In Grey Jaconets the demand has been somewhat better and the rates have shewn a fair improvement.

Local Mill Grey Cloths have remained steady, business in small lines passing at Rs. 1-9-0, for sheetings and Rs. 1-11-0 for Longcloths. But a brisk demand has been experienced in Fancy Checks, which have improved in values.

In Japanese Cloths, the position has been firm on one day and quiet on the other day. But as fresh shipments are not expected on a large scale and as stocks in weaker hands have mostly been disposed off, prices are not likely to experience a fall.

WHITES.

In White Goods, the position has been firm and steady. White Nainsooks in 26, 32 and 36 inches by 18 yards ar escarce and fetch good values owing to better demand. Stocks of White Shirtings worth Rs. 14 per piece are light. On the other hand Sachorilla Beading White Mulls in 40, 45, 50 and 55 inches by 19 yards are in ample supply and as the demand is absent, values have shewn an easier tendency.

Chocolate Prints have been in better request, and fair sales have resulted.

LANCASHIRE YARNS.

The Yarn Market has been firm. There is a scarcity of 30s. Water Twist Yarns which are quoted at Rs. 2 per lb., but large shipments against May/July deliveries are expected to arrive shortly, when the price will drop down to Rs. 1-12-0 per lb. The present quotation for the best quality of 30s. yarn is 38d. Some offers for forward delivery have been wired at reasonable rates to which replies are being awaited.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

Grey Shirtings—	Ins. Yds.	Rs. a. p.
Ralli's Fari No.	39×37½/8 .. 2,000	17 0 0
" " "	45×37½/8 .. 100,000	....
" " No.	33,000 .. 45×37½/8	....
Fleming's No. 1905'	48×38	....
Bates' No. 12838'	41×37½/8	....
Dewhurst's Rupee No. 5	39×38½	22 0 0
" B.B.B."	36×38½	25 8 0
Grey Jaconets—		
Ralli's No. 18	45×22	10 3 0
" No. 138	40×22	-- --
Grey Drills—		
Pepperell "Dragon"	29×40	29 8 0
Ralli's Muslin No. 425	25×40	17 8 0
White Shirtings—		
Liepmans' No. 1500	32×42	30 0 0
H.B.T.C. 40,000	36×40	38 0 0
H.B.T.C. XXXX	"	....
White Nainsooks—		
Ralli's Nos. 7070/9090	27×18	4 13 0
" No. 1900	27×18	4 6 0
" No. 396207.B	38×22	7 8 0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	28×18	5 2 0
" " 50,000	34×18	8 4 0
Greaves' No. 8000T.B.	38×22	....
Ritchie's 3500/4510		
5520	26×18	4 8 0
White Mulls—		
Ralli's No. 6	41×18	10 8 0
" " 60	46×19	11 0 0
" " 600	51×19	12 0 0
" " 6000	56×19	14 12 0
" " 88	59×20	9 8 0
" " 818	39×20	9 14 0
Ritchie's No. 975	50×18	....
" " 615	50×18	9 0 0
" " 66999	40×18	7 0 0
" " 1260	27×18	4 2 0
Greaves' No. 5060	27×18	3 10 0
Graham's No. 850	36×18	8 8 0

JAPANESE CLOTHS.

The following are the prices ruling in the bazaar of well-known Japanese Cloths:—

GREY SHIRTING—	Ins. Yds.	Rs. a. p
No. 55000	44×38	18 6 0
No. 100	"	21 8 0
No. 200	"	21 0 0
No. 2005	"	21 0 0
No. 220	"	....
Nos. 2200/2300	"	....
No. 7200	"	18 12 0
No. 8800	"	23 4 0
No. 4100	"	22 12 0
No. 5100	"	22 12 0
No. 3000	33×38	....
No. 666	"	16 8 0
No. 181	33×38	....
No. 191	38×38	....
GREY SHIRTINGS—		
9 Dragoons	36×36	16 0 0
"C" Quality	36×36	15 12 0
"Boodh Dev"	36×36	....
GREY DRILLS—		
Elephant	29×40	25 0 0

MOTORISTS!
Before you order out your requirements
Consult
EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES,
LARGEST STOCKHOLDERS IN INDIA.
Telegrams: "Autoworks." NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY. Telephone: No. 2475.

Himalayan Remedies
For some Obstinate and "Incurable" Diseases
(WONDERFUL DISCOVERY IN THE MEDICAL WORLD!!)
Secured from the hidden stores of Great Lamas and Yogis of Tibet, by Mr. P. C. Mukerji, B. C. E., M. Is. C. E., F. T. S., Vidyabhusan; (Late Resident Engineer, Calcutta Corporation), during his tours and travels in the obscure regions of the Himalaya and Burma Hills, while Engineer to P. W. D. of Burma and Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer of Kashmir State.
They guarantee cure of
I. Leprosy, Leucoderma, Gangrene, all incurable types of Sores, Ulcers and Irruptions, also Sinus and Fistula in Ano.
II. Hydrocele, and Orchitis;
III. Obstruction of Urine; due to gleet, gravels or any other urinary causes.
IV. Renal Colic and Gallstone; [Cure effected by medicines alone, no catheter necessary.]
V. (a) Diabetes; (b) Pulmonary Phthisis up to the stage when the Patient has not been bed-ridden and reduced to skeleton but has vitality enough to digest our medicines.
Cure is effected by a regular and scientific treatment with these unique medicines under the founder, assisted by an able Medical Board who help the founder so far as the Diagnosis of any critical case is concerned. Our present Medical Board consists of Dr. B. Bose, L.M.S. (late Health Officer, Lucknow), Dr. R. Tagore, L.M.S., of Mayo Hospital, Calcutta, Kaviraj S. N. Goswami, B.A., L.M.S., and Kaviraj Dinanath Kaviratna Shashtri.
For an experiment we request the sufferer to try one of the following cheap but wonderful medicines—for serious Malaria, obstinate Dysentery of all stages, Scorpion Bites, Asthma, Price As. 12 for each; Urinary troubles of all kinds, Gastric Colic and obstinate Eczema, Price Re. 1-8 for each; and for extreme Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, and all Eye complaints, except cataract, as well as long pending Rheumatism of all its stages, Price Rs. 2 for each.
Medicines are free from Mercury, or any injurious substance.
Apply with history of your ailment to:
J. Mukerji, Manager,
Himalayan Chemical Works
105, Shambazar Street, (E). CALCUTTA.

CURRENT BANK RATES.

England	5	per cent	April, 5	1917
France	5	per cent	Aug. 29	1914
Germany	5	per cent	Dec. 23	1914
Russia	6	per cent	July 28	1914
Italy	5	per cent	Nov. 11	1917
Netherlands	4½	per cent	July 1	1915
Belgium	5	per cent	Aug. 20	1914
Austria-Hungary	5	per cent	April 10	1915
Sweeden	6½	per cent	Jan. 31	1918
Spain	4½	per cent	Oct. 28	1914
India (Bombay	6	per cent	Mar. 27	1917
India (Bengal	5	per cent	June 5	1919
India (Madras	7	per cent	April 8	1919

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY, (INDIA) LIMITED.

Bombay, June 5th.

We beg to give you our rates ruling in the local market to-day, for the undermentioned brands:—

Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Imperial	Gallons	Rs.	4 14 0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins	per pair	"	6 10 0
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Imperial	Gallons	"	3 4 0
Swan Brand New Tins	per pair	"	4 15 6
Anchor Tins	per pair	"	6 13 0
Rising Sun Cases	per case	"	7 8 0
Anchor Cases	per case	"	7 10 0

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, June 6th.

		Total up-to-date.
War Bonds	Rs.	Rs.
Cash Certificates	713-0	96,797-8
Total	713-0	96,797-8

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 5.

There was not so much business passing in Jute shares in the market to-day, prices ruling slightly easier. Coals were in more demand and fairly good enquiry was set in, although there were not very many transactions done. In the miscellaneous market there was a strong demand for Indian Iron and Steel, Standard Wagons, Furkating Saws, F. A. Sheehan and Co. and Marshalls. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bokaro Jherriah 9, Burrakur 49/4, Burra Dhemo 15, Patmohna 20/8, Subpore 42/8, Suratand 13/12.

Jute:—Alliance 700, Anglo-Indian 333, Belvedere 495/8, Budge-Budge pref 114/8, Caledonian 720, Century 17, Craig 6/4, Clive pref 99, Delta 593, Fort William 388, Howrah pref 111, Hooghly 95, Kamarhatty 848, Kankarrah 738, Lawrence 482/8, Northbrook 63, Reliance 44/12.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Saw Mills 28, Bihar Oil 31/8, Bengal Paper 84, Bengal Brass 18/10, Britannia Brass 12/4, Calcutta Ice 23/4, Chemical Industries 27/8, Cossipur Cotton Ginning 34, Eastern Paint 12, Enamelled Ironware 18, Frank Ross 14, Furkating Saw Mills 15, Howrah Oil 53, Howrah Seakhala Railway 115, Great India Phosphates 11, Indian Iron Steel 59, Indian Standard Wagon 52, Jha-Jha Cement 26, Kalyanpur Lime 21/8, Sheehan and Co. 18/4, Tata Industrial Bank 26/4, Thorneycroft, Ltd. 10.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 69/10 to Rs. 69/14 and small lots at Rs. 70 to Rs. 70/4.

RANGOON RICE MARKET.

STRIKE IN SURTI BAZAAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 5.

Reduction in freights to Indian ports has made the rice market active to-day after a fortnight's dullness. Prices are firmer though not much business is done. Prices:—Special Rs. 382 June, small mills Rs. 390 for June 20th and later. For Europer millers refuse sell under control prices June or July. Paddy supplies are regular, but not plentiful.

The Burmese Bazaar tenants in Surti Bazaar, Rangoon, refused to pay enhanced rates on Tuesday and closed their shops allowing the vendors of perishable articles to continue for the day. All their shops are closed to-day. The company demanded four annas daily increase, but the women protested when the demand was reduced to two annas, despite which the strike took place.

PUNJAB WHEAT CROP.

DECREASE IN YIELD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 5.

The following press communiqué is issued:—In the final forecast of the wheat crop of the Punjab for the year 1918/19 issued by the Department of Agriculture on 15th May, 1919, the total yield in British districts has been estimated at 2,559,191 tons which is 14 per cent. below the average of last 10 years' total. The outturn in the Native States is estimated at 276,234 tons.

In view of the necessity of conserving stocks of foodgrains no purchases of wheat for export overseas to destinations other than Mesopotamia are being made.

Washington, June 2.

The United States Department of Agriculture in its report on the Cotton Crop, states that the average condition of the crop is 75.6.

Liverpool, May 30.

Total amount sold during sale, 19,131 bales. Joria First White highest, 38; lowest 29; yellow highest, 29; lowest, 22.

Vicanere Average White highest, 28; lowest, 26; yellow highest, 26; lowest, 18.

Candahar Long White highest, 29; lowest, 23; yellow highest, 26; lowest, 14.

Tone:—Firm.

INTER-CASTE MARRIAGE.

EARLY HINDU ATTITUDE.

Mr. Ramprasad Chanda writes in the "Modern Review":—

Professor Rhys Davids, the author of "Buddhist India," uses the term Buddhist India to denote "ancient India during the period of Buddhist ascendancy." In this essay "Buddhist India" is used in a more restricted sense, denoting those countries in India and that period in which the Buddhist Hinayana Sutras originated. In most of these Sutras Gautama Buddha is represented as the speaker and the scene is laid in Kosala, Videha, or Magadha. So according to the preambles these Sutras refer back to Kosala, Videha, Magadha and the neighbouring countries of the lifetime of Buddha himself. But from internal evidence it is clear that many of these Sutras, particularly those that are extant in Sanskrit version only, were compiled long after Buddha's *parinirvana*. Here an attempt will be made to illustrate the Hindu attitude towards inter-caste marriage in Buddhist India from some of the Buddhist Sutras.

Our first document is the well-known *Ambattha Sutta* of the collection called *Digha Nikaya* (Sanskrit, *Dirghagama*). It has been translated into English by Prof. Rhys Davids (*Sacred Books of the Buddhists*, vol. II, pp. 65-95). Buddha, with about five hundred followers, was staying in the wood near Ichchhanankala, a Brahman village in Kosala (Oudh). There he was interviewed by a learned Brahman, Ambattha, a pupil of the famous Brahman teacher Pokkharasadi (Pushkarasari) of Ukkattha (Utkata) in the same kingdom. Ambattha's rudeness gives rise to a discussion of the question whether the Brahmans or the Kshatriyas are the higher of the two. Ambattha admits that his ancestor Kanha (Krishna) was the son of Disa, a slave of King Okkaka (Ikshaku) from whom the Sakyas traced their descent; and that this Kanha, after becoming a Rishi, married a daughter of King Okkaka. Then Buddha says:—

'What think you, Ambattha? Suppose a young Kshatriya should have connection with a Brahman maiden, and from their intercourse a son should be born. Now would the son thus come to the Brahman maiden through the Kshatriya youth receive a seat and water (as tokens of respect) from the Brahmans?'

'Yes, he would, Gotama.'

'But would the Brahmans allow him to partake of the feast offered to the dead, or of the food boiled in milk, or of the offerings to the gods, or of food sent as a present?'

'Yes, they would, Gotama.'

'But would the Brahmans teach him their verses or not?'

'They would, Gotama.'

'But would he be shut off, or not, from their women?'

'He would not be shut off.'

'But would the Kshatriyas allow him to receive the consecration ceremony of a Kshatriya?'

'Certainly not, Gotama.'

'Why not that?'

'Because he is not of pure descent on the mother's side.'

Similar answers are given by Ambattha to similar questions regarding a son born of a Brahman youth and a Kshatriya maiden. Buddha concludes, 'Then, Ambattha, whether one compares women with women, or men with men, the Kshatriyas are higher, and the Brahmans inferior.' Though marriage is not clearly mentioned, a Brahman youth or maiden and a Kshatriya maiden or youth, whose male issue was recognised as a full-fledged Brahman must have lived as a married couple. If it may be assumed that this dialogue gives a faithful picture of social life in Buddhist India—and there is no reason to the contrary—the interdict against intercaste marriage should be traced, not to Brahman narrowness, but to Kshatriya pride.

Our second document is tale No. 33, Sardulakarna-Avadana, of the collection called *Divyavadana*, which mainly consists of *avadanas* or edifying tales extracted from the Vinaya Pitaka of the Mula-sarvastivadin sect. About the age of the Sardulakarna-avadana the editors of the *Divyavadana*, Cowell and Neil, write, "Parts of the narrative are of considerable interest, and, whatever we may think of the date of some later chapters, the framework of the Avadana itself must be of great antiquity. It was certainly translated into Chinese in the third century of our era" (p. 655). Buddha was staying in Anathapindada's garden in Jetavana at Sravasti. One day Ananda, one of Buddha's leading followers, went to the city of Sravasti to beg alms. After taking his food he went to a well. At that time a Chandala maiden named Prakriti was drawing water from that well.

Ananda said, addressing that Chandala maiden, "Sister, give me water to drink."

Prakriti replied, "O venerable Ananda, I am the daughter of a Chandala."

Ananda said, "O sister, I do not ask you to name your family or caste. If you have water to spare, please give it to me, I shall drink."

At this Prakriti offered water to Ananda, which he drank and then went away. But the maiden was so much charmed by the auspicious signs in the body and face and in the voice of Ananda that she fell in love with him and determined to have him as her husband. On returning home with water Prakriti requested her mother, who was a skilful magician, to draw Ananda to her by means of some spell. Prakriti's mother at first refused to adopt such a course on the ground that Raja Prasenajit of Kosala would resent it and Sramana Gautama (Buddha) would be able to make her spell ineffective. But as Prakriti told her mother that she would either have the monk Ananda as her husband or commit suicide, the latter began a magical rite to attract Ananda. Spellbound Ananda was drawn to the house of the Chandala, where he began to shed tears and thought of Buddha. Becoming aware of Ananada's plight Budha recited a *mantra* (magical formula) which rendered the *mantra* of Prakriti's mother ineffectual and Ananda was free to return to Jetavana.

On the following morning Prakriti went to the city-gate and stood waiting for Ananda. When Ananda entered the city for begging alms Prakriti followed him like a shadow, walking while he walked, stopping while he stopped, and waiting at the door outside when he entered a house for alms. As soon as he recognised Prakriti's design he ran to Buddha, of course followed by Prakriti, and cried, "Save me, O Bhagavan! Save me, O Sugata!" Buddha asked Prakriti, "O Chandala maiden, what do you want the monk Ananda for?"

Prakriti replied, "I want the venerable Ananda as my husband."

Buddha, "Have you been permitted by your parents to marry Ananda?"

Prakriti, "I have been permitted, O Bhagavan, I have been permitted, O Sugata!"

Buddha, "Then let them signify their consent in my presence."

This interview led to the inevitable result. The Chandala maiden was admitted to the Buddhist order as a *bhikshuni* (nun). But the news of the admission of an outcast Chandalimi created a sensation in the city of Sravasti, and the citizens, headed by Raja Prasenajit, flocked to Jetavana to know the reason why from the lips of the Bhagavat. Buddha then narrated the life-history of Prakriti in her previous birth.

On the Ganges once upon a time there lived a Raja of the Chandalas named Trisanku with many thousands of Chandalas. In his previous birth Trisanku was a Brahman well-versed in the Vedas and the subsidiary sciences. In his present birth as a Chandala he still remembered the contents of those works. The Chandala chief had a son named Sardulakarna to whom he imparted knowledge of the Vedas and the subsidiary sciences. At that time there was a very learned Brahman named Pushkarasari who had received a prosperous village named Utkata as a royal gift. Pushkarasari had a very handsome and accomplished daughter named Prakriti. One morning surrounded by a large number of Chandalas Trisanku went to Pushkarasari and said, "Give your daughter Prakriti to my son Sardulakarna as wife; I shall pay you as much money as *kulasulka* (present due to your family) as you think fit." Enraged at this audacious proposal, Pushkarasari reminded Trisanku that no one, be he a Brahman, Kshatriya, Vaisya, Sudra, Chandala or Pukkasa, marries out of his own caste. Trisanku replied:—

There is no real difference between the Brahman caste and the other castes. The Brahmans and Chandalas are born in the same way. The dead body of a Brahman is as impure as that of a man of any other caste.....Brahman, Kshatriya, Vaisya and Sudra are mere names. Knowing all these (castes) to form one single (community), marry your daughter Prakriti to my son Sardulakarna."

Still more enraged at this Pushkarasari explained the law of intercaste (*anuloma*) marriage and the origin of the four varnas from different parts of the body of Brahma. Trisanku's reply is very interesting. A few extracts from it can only be given here:—

The four castes are like dust balls made by little girls at play and named curd, meat, *ghi*, &c. As such names cannot transform dust into curd, *ghi* and meat, so names like Brahman, Kshatriya, Vaisya, Sudra cannot transform men into different classes of beings. "All men have similar physical features. So there are no hereditary varieties among men...Cow, horse, ass, camel, deer, bird and other kinds of animals have different physical characteristics and habits. Such varieties of characteristics are not found among men. Therefore all men belong to the same (caste).

As in the last quoted clause and what follows in the text, so in the Pali Vasttha Sutta (No. 35 of the Sutta Nipata) appeal is made to comparative morphology to show that caste distinctions are unscientific. Mr. (now Lord) Chalmers writes:—

"There are numerous generic and specific marks distinguishing the several grasses and trees, worms, moths, beasts, birds, and fishes; but these numerous marks are not found on men as on all other living creatures; the distinctions between man and man are individual, not specific or generic. Herein, Gotama was in accord with the conclusion of modern biologists that 'the Anthropidae are represented by the single genus and species, man,'—a conclusion which was the more remarkable inasmuch as the accident of colour did not mislead Gotama, as it did within living memory the citizens of a free and enlightened republic." (J. R. A. S., 1894, p. 346).

The remarks contained in this dissertation on caste embodied in Pali and Sanskrit Buddhist texts are based on observation of the physical features of men of different castes. In our own day on similar grounds —absence of differentiating physical characteristics in different castes—Nesfield came to the conclusion that *varna* or caste originated not from actual difference of colour (*varna*) that is, of race, in different groups of men, but from differences of occupation. These texts also show that at the time of their composition the physical differences that originally distinguished the different castes had practically disappeared in Aryavarta partly through the influence of physical environment and partly through race mixture.

Now to return to our narrative. Trisanku's arguments demonstrating the fundamental unity of different castes softened Pushkarasari, who ultimately consented to give away his daughter Prakriti to Sardulakarna. In course of his further argumentation **Trisanku named two well-known** Brahman sages of mixed parentage:—Dvaipayana born of the Nisada woman Kali and Rama (Parasurama) born of a Kshatriya mother Renuka (p. 637). After narrating the story Buddha explained to the audience that at that time he himself was born as Trisanku, Ananda as Sardulakarna, Sariputra as Pushkarasari and Prakriti, the Chandala maiden, as Pushkarasari's daughter (p. 654).

Our third document, Divyavadana No. 26 (Pamsupradana Avadana), is a historical romance. When Vindusara, son of Chandragupta Maurya, (erroneously represented in our text as son of King Nanda), was reigning at Pataliputra, a Brahman of the city of Champa had a beautiful daughter born to him about whom the astrologers predicted that she would be married to a king and give birth to two sons, one of whom would be the overlord of the four quarters of the earth and the other would renounce the world. The Brahman took his daughter to the court and offered her to King Vindusara who sent her to the royal harem. There other wives of the king grew jealous of her and assigned to her the duties of a barber. In course of time Vindusara was pleased with the girl and requested her to ask for a reward. The girl implored the king to treat her as his wife. The king replied, "You are a barber woman, I am king, Kshatriya Murdhabhisikta, how can I have intercourse with you?" The girl then told her story. Vindusara made her the chief queen and had by her two sons, Asoka and Vitasoka. As Chandragupta Maurya "contracted marriage alliance" with Seleukos Nikator, so there is nothing incredible in this story about his son.

It should be pointed out that Gautama Buddha was not a social reformer, but the founder of a new order of monks in the recruitment of which caste distinction was ignored. Buddha's lay followers (*Upasakas*) remained what we should now call Hindus. But these Buddhist tales, like some of the epic tales such as that of Santanu's marriage with Satyavati, show that though in ancient India intercaste marriage was practised only by a minority, the majority that did not do so could not and would not stand in the way of the minority.

THE EXPLOITER'S ADVOCATE.

HAVING BOTH WAYS.

"Young India" writes:—Sir Beatson Bell, as constituting the local administration of Assam, has sent his views on the mission of Britain in India along with his opinions on the Southborough Committees' Reports. He writes like a born planter who, by mischance, got into the official ranks and had to work out a strange destiny. According to him the non-official European community in Assam should have at least ten seats reserved for them in the local Council; and because the proportion is fixed irrespective of their numerical claims and, as a matter of fact, without any reference to any other valid justification, it is only right that his argument should be advertised if only as a piece of originality. Thus he observes:

"It was as merchants and planters that the British came to India, and it is essentially as merchants and planters that we are still here. The official British element is ancilliary in function and accidental in form; the non-official British element is permanent and vital. So long as the Government remained bureaucratic in character the non-official Briton was content in the main to go on with his work of trade or cultivation and to leave the business of Government to those members of his race who had taken up that business as their profession. But now that the whole character of the administration is to be changed the non-official Briton is entitled to demand that both in the Legislative and in the Executive he shall be placed in such a position that his past history will never be forgotten or his present interests overlooked. He is not a bird of passage and he cannot be so treated."

Of course he is not a bird of passage when it serves his ends to gain privileges, but if he is a home-bird, why should he not be content with the terms of life usual to those who belong to the sphere of his domicile? They are welcome to it. They however do not choose to identify their interests with the fortunes of the people of India, but are content to pocket the profits of their business and regard Britain as their home. They would like to have it both ways! It is strange that in the Chief Commissioner's view the predominant position of the British in India is based on merchants and planters to whom the officials stand as assistants and bottleholders. The officials who are paid by the country are, however, not a detail ancillary to the corporation of planters and merchants. They have to serve their paymasters and it is an abuse to imagine that they are an accidental adjunct to their non-official kinsmen. The centre of the Indian problem is the Indian, and it is a false vision to regard the alien trader as the supreme person to whom the official is to minister.

Sir Beatson Bell, after this demonstration of social selfishness, thoroughly disqualifies himself as a counsellor of constitutional reform. Says he:—

We, the Government officials, are in a position of trust. Whatever constitution we now frame must be a constitution in which the other members of our own community can feel that they are safe—that their property is safe, that their lives are safe and (what really matters) that the lives of their women and children are safe.

It is a monstrous suggestion to make that the "other members of our own community" stand in jeopardy by the advent of reform or to imply that their life and property are threatened. "We, the Government officials, are in a position of trust"—Trust, in whose interests? We agree that it must as much be in the interests of the European as of the Indian, at the most as much, but certainly no more. The whole tone of Sir Beatson Bell's contentions is rather vicious. For he implies that in the trust which "We Government Officials" hold the beneficiaries are "our" own kinsmen. An opponent of real reforms who argues in this wise, puts himself entirely out of court, and the preposterous ratio of representation urged by him is not entitled to any hearing, as it proceeds from wrong assumptions and an imputation of hostility on the part of Indians to Europeans, which is unwarranted. Sir Beatson Bell, at least has no honourable conception of the function of British officials in India, and he has no right notions regarding the high purpose of Britain's mission, which is the emancipation of India and not the aggrandisement of British merchants and planters.

A PLEA FOR RIGHT FEELING.

VIEWS OF AN ENGLISHMAN.

The following letter, sent to the "Times of India" in the first instance for publication and returned by it, is published by the "Leader":—

Sir,—Now that it has been deemed necessary to bring a number of districts in the Central Punjab under martial law, I hope you will be kind enough to publish the reflections to which certain official announcements together with a considerable number of articles and editorials in some of the Anglo-Indian newspapers give rise.

Whether there was justification for the manner in which the Punjab Provincial Government handled the situation, or whether with different handling matters need have reached a climax where martial law was the only solution, it is impossible of course for those to judge who are not in possession of all the facts.

However, all must agree that the resulting situation is extremely serious, and that unless the relations between the two races are to suffer a great change for the worse in future years, it will be needful not only for Government but for non-official Englishmen as well to ponder deeply over all that they do and say for some time to come. In the last few months certain editors of English papers in India have certainly failed to recognize their responsibility in this respect.

We are all conscious that this first year after the war is probably the most critical in the history of the world's development, and that the difficulties and problems which each Government must face and solve are so great and fraught with such danger that it behoves each individual to do his bit by refraining from any act or word which would tend to complicate things.

It is said to note that certain editors and others out here have seemed so utterly unconscious of their duty in this respect that they have done—and are doing—the Empire great, and, one fears, lasting harm.

Of course, the present situation must be met firmly, and order must be established even if martial law is required to do it. At the same time the writer very respectfully begs both those interested with the administration of order and those who wield the pen, to remember that if the present situation is merely met by the restoration of order without the restoration of confidence and goodwill upon the part of the people the problem of Government in India will not have been solved.

"DOING THEIR BIT."

Like the rest of mankind, the people of India have their faults, and on account of the ignorance and illiteracy of the masses any tendency towards lawlessness is extremely dangerous; at the some time it should be always remembered that they are an extremely sensitive people, and that in choosing the means to overcome disorder, the greatest care should be exercised in order not to wound their self-respect. If any of them are rebels, treat them as such but treat them as rebel equals. It may be necessary to shoot some and to imprison some, as it has been in England, but for the sake of our future relations with them, do not talk of whipping them. If the Government is to maintain that relationship with the people which will alone render its position possible in the new era which is dawning upon the world, such methods must be absolutely tabooed. As one who knows India in a way that few Englishmen have known it who has lived for many years in constant daily contact with the common people, and has known seditionists—Har Dayal among them—the writer, would fail in his duty were he not earnestly to urge upon members of the Government and non-official Englishmen alike the vital importance of refraining from any action or expression of view which would be construed as implying contempt to a sense of racial superiority.

The editors of a number of papers during the last week have seemed to imply that this demonstration upon the part of the people is a proof of their unfitness for a larger share in the Government. One wonders if they realize that in taking this line they are 'doing their bit' towards alienating the sympathies of that section of the educated Indian public, the co-operation of which in the future must be one of the Government's most valuable assets.

Certain pledges of reform with the assurance of a larger share in the administration of the country have been made. Aside from the fact that our honour is involved in seeing that these pledges are speedily fulfilled, there is not the slighest doubt that a failure to fulfil them or an attempt to whittle down the expected Reforms would produce a situation of the utmost gravity.

It has been the fashion for many years to talk about the voiceless millions of India, and to decry the educated classes as 'microscopic minority' whose views are in no sense an expression of the views or needs of the masses. Whether this was so in the past is questionable, but it certainly is not so now. The bulk of educated Indians come from uneducated homes and are in no sense a class by themselves.

The change in the spirit of the times demands a complete change in the attitude of Anglo-India.

The next decade will show whether the moderates or the extremists of the world are to guide the destinies of the human race. Each of us has our share to contribute towards the decision. So far as this land is concerned let us remember that British extremism will beget Indian extremism. By temperament India is inclined to moderation, and her best men at present are moderates. Let us not, by our inability to change with the time drive them and the masses with them into the extremist camp.

Above all, at this present juncture it is to be hoped:

(1) That those in authority will not alienate the peoples' respect and affection for the Government by resorting to such humiliating methods of restoring order as whipping. Such a course must inevitably result in an embitterment of feeling which years will not overcome.

(2) That Englishmen generally and those who write for publication in particular will not help to complicate the difficulty of the present situation by thoughtlessly saying things which help to widen the gulf between the two races, and that above everything else they will say nothing which would help to weaken the belief of educated India in the Government's determination to fulfill its pledges of reform.

A number of Governments have fallen during the last five years because they proved their inability to function according to the spirit of the times. It is for us to learn our lesson from them.

S. E. STOKES.

Kotgarh (Punjab), April, 23.

SIR EDWARD MACLAGAN.

The "Independent":—

Lieutenant-Governors and Governors come and they go, but it may be doubted if any Indian Lieutenant-Governor has ever been called upon to assume office in more difficult times and conditions than has fallen to the lot of Sir Edward Maclagan. He has been left an unparalleled legacy of discord, bitterness, and wrongs to be rigated, by his predecessor. No Lieutenant-Governor was ever confronted with a more unpromising out-look, immediate and prospective, than that which the new ruler of the Punjab must face. It is rough luck on Sir Edward Maclagan. We have already expressed the view in these columns that for each day that the Government of India allowed Sir Michael O'Dwyer to stay on as Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab after April 24th—the date on which he was due to retire—they have been responsible for adding appreciably to the heaviness of the task which Sir Edward Maclagan must shoulder during the next five years. That, of course, is entirely apart from the separate episode of the unprecedented humiliation to which he was incidentally subjected in being made to serve what was in effect a period of apprenticeship to his predecessor. On the date we have mentioned he was due to assume charge of the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab. Yet for a whole month he was kept out of his office, what time his predecessor continued to indulge, with phrenzied zest, in antics which have produced harrowing memories which it will take at least a generation to soften. This signal infliction Sir Edward Maclagan was made to put up with in unprotesting silence, thanks to the tyranny of official etiquette. And now he must put his house in order, and atone for the sins of his predecessor as best he can. It is a task in respect of which he will have general and genuine sympathy.

The whole country welcomed the appointment of Sir Edward Maclagan as Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. His whole record does him credit. A successful and sympathetic administrator he has also impressed all who have come in contact with him as a man of British instincts and ideas—in contradistinction to the opposite variety with which his predecessor was so abundantly endowed. Such a ruler must command the goodwill not only of the people of his own Province, but of the country at large, and all the more by reason of the very adverse circumstances, wholly undeserved, with which he is confronted at the very outset of his career as Lieutenant-Governor. But the exceptional difficulties of his position involve correspondingly onerous duties and we trust, and believe, that Sir Edward Maclagan will rise equal to his responsibilities. It is not merely that he must evolve order out of chaos in the Punjab. The Punjab is but the symbol and centre of a situation that extends to the whole of India. The eyes of the whole country are and will be fixed on Sir Edward. According as he can heal the wounds of the deeply-wronged people committed to his charge, and evolve harmony out of discord by substituting a policy of conciliation for that of coercion in the Punjab, will he help to relieve the Indian situation as a whole and restore faith in British justice and the principles of British rule, which had been so widely and deeply shaken. It is a task that should appeal to a statesman. It calls for vision, and the capacity for constructive action, as well as a perception of the moral values involved. Sir Edward must pick up the fragments that lie at his feet to-day, and rear anew the fabric of Punjab contentment and progress. The nightmare of the source of last six years' frantic repression and cynical coercion has at last lifted, and it should be possible for the Punjab again to resume her rightful place as a progressive and valiant unit of the Indian Empire. It will rest largely with Sir Edward Maclagan whether or not this is achieved,—whether or not, and how soon, Punjab is won back to the path of peace and prosperity, of eligthened and ordered progress. In sincere goodwill and confidence, we wish Sir Edward Maclagan every success in the task that awaits him.

"AN OPPRESSION AND A MOCKERY".

"Young India":—Sir Rabindranath Tagore has written to the Viceroy protesting against the draconian style in which Government have taken action in the Punjab, and renouncing his Knighthood as a mark of remonstrance. We congratulate him on the step he has taken. For an ordinary man to think of the state of the Punjab is to give way to despair. Till the *bona fides* of British justice are vindicated in the Punjab, it is useless to compose people with the assurance that all is well. All is not well. And we are not surprised that Rabindranath Tagore has, after mature reflection, come to think that his title is to him an oppression and a mockery, when hundreds of his fellow-subjects are crying for justice. For a poet of his eminence, a title was never worth having or worth retaining. We wonder if the Government would find some leisure to think and realise the sense of alienation that has come over the people and would persevere till all those who were instrumental in the working of the trouble are brought to justice—irrespective of their high office. The wrong must be undone so far as it is possible to-day. It is significant of the topsy-turveydom prevailing that on a day when eager aspirants jump at honours, there should have come the announcement that one of the foremost Indians of the time has resigned his own title.

ALI BROTHERS' LETTER TO VICEROY.

CONTEMPLATED ACTION AGAIN : T PROSCRIPTION.

"The Independent" publishes the following letter from Messrs. Shaukat Ali and Mahomed Ali:—

We had addressed on the 24th April last a representation to his Excellency the Viceroy, printed copies of which have since been proscribed by several Local Governments under the Indian Press Act. Since very few people could have had the opportunity of acquainting themselves with the contents of the representation, and many must have noted the successive orders of proscription, there is obviously a great chance of our being misunderstood and misjudged. The representation is not at all of the nature ascribed to it in these official notifications, and it is entirely devoid of any seditious intention. On the contrary we feel amply convinced that it represents views with which every believing Mussalman is bound to agree and with which every non-Moslem fellow-countryman of ours would assuredly sympathise. As soon as the Judicial Commissioner's Court reopens after the vacations we shall duly apply to it for the appointment of a Special Bench to hear and determine our application to set aside the order of the Local Administration. We have also addressed a representation to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council requesting him to arrange with the Government of India for such facilities as would enable us to seek justice at the hands of the Law at Bombay. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, who had previously been one of the most distinguished Chief Justices of the Bombay High Court, delivered a judgment in the well-known pamphlet case fought in the Calcutta High Court by one of us, in the course of which he said that in such cases "the High Court's power of intervention is the narrowest" and characterised the applicant's task "of establishing that his pamphlet does not contain words which fall within the all-comprehensive provisions of the Act" as "almost hopeless" But, as we have presented to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, even this almost hopeless task becomes perfectly hopeless if we are prevented from applying to the High Court of Bombay to exercise even the "narrowest powers of intervention" allowed to it under the Press Act, and appearing before it to establish an almost impossible negative. Although we have on the 9th instant intimated to the Local Administration that thenceforward we would not consider ourselves bound to carry out the requirements of the orders issued to us under the Defence of India Rules we have no reason to believe that they have yet been withdrawn. In the circumstances our exit from this place might be barred and we might be prevented from proceeding to Bombay. This would be such a manifest denial of justice that we cannot conceive His Excellency and the Government of India would tolerate it, and it is in this belief that we applied for due facilities for seeking the redress that even the Press Act makes it just possible to secure. We trust our fellow-countrymen will not in the meantime misjudge us and our representation or those for whom we have spoken and that they will to the best of their power assist us in securing the satisfaction of this reasonable demand.

We note with extreme regret that the security deposited in respect of the "Mehri-Nimroz" Press of Bombay, which printed our representation has in consequence been also declared forfeited, and that in addition to the loss of Rs. 1,000 thus sustained, the Proprietor is now called upon to deposit the maximum amount of fresh security that could be demanded, namely Rs. 10,000. We do not know Mr. Mohamed Yusuf Nazim who owns the Press nor are we aware of his financial situation at present, so that we cannot say whether he will be able to deposit so large an amount as fresh security in order to carry on his legitimate business. But in any case we feel extremely sorry for him. When we ourselves did not suspect that our representation would be viewed by Government in this light, how could he have done so? But mere regrets will not suffice, he must be assisted financially, and we wish we were in a position to indemnify him ourselves without any other assistance. But four years' internment and the consequent loss of not less than two and half lakhs of rupees has not left us in a position to do so. Nevertheless we shall do what we can ourselves, and we trust those who sympathise with Mr. Nazim in his unmerited misfortune as we do could come equally eagerly to his assistance. He has suffered for the sake of truth, as we hope to prove very soon in the High Court of Bombay, and to a follower of Truth and Right such suffering is in itself much recompense. But followers of Truth and Right never allow any comrade to suffer alone, and all alike share his suffering. It is such fellow-feeling that halves our sorrows and doubles our joys.

We make a Speciality of
Dyeing & Cleaning
Ladies fine Garments and Gent's Suits.
FRENCH CLEANING & DYEING Co.
19-40, Medows Street
FORT. BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

S. S. Merkara with homeward English **mails** leaves at noon.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, China and Japan, per s.s. Fultala via Negapatam, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

Superscribed mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan, per s.s. Dunera, will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m.

SUNDAY, June 8.

Mail steamer Greeenus, with outward mails of 8th and 15th May, expected at midnight.

TUESDAY, June 10.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis, per s.s. Pundna, will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer. Unregistered correspondence for G. E. Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 30	13 0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	11 0	20 30
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur).	7 15	13 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 10
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi Express	8 30	7 0

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

The timings of Mail and Express trains on the B. B. and C I Railway on and after 1st April, 1919, are as follows:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	12 0	17 0
Gujarat Mail	8 25	20 45
Kathiawar Express	7 50	21 0
Fast Passenger	21 10	7 20

As a temporary measure the Northern Express is due to arrive Colaba at about 22 hours instead of noon.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Local Prarthana Mandir Girgaon, to-morrow, at 5-30 p.m.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The Mail steamer Nankin which left Bombay on the 3th ultimo, arrived in London on Friday, the 30th May.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The following animal has been kindly presented to the Zoological collection:—

An African Lioness (Felis Leo) by H. H. the Maharaja-General Sir Pratapsinh Bahadur, Regent of Jodhpur State.

ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD,

The Inaugural Address of the 2nd Session of the Israelite Brotherhood will be delivered by Mr. S. K. Naique, to-morrow, at 9-30 a.m., at the Institution's premises, 2nd Peerkhan Street, Byculla.

CITY'S TOLL.

The total number of deaths from all causes in Bombay on Thursday was 197 as compared with 99 on the corresponding day of last year. Plague registered 1 death, and small-pox 7 attacks and 4 deaths on Thursday.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LABOURER.

Ganoo Hari, a labourer aged 35 was stacking bales in the godown of Mr. Arjun Khimji at Colaba by means of a hoist. When he had arranged some one of them slipped through the hoist and falling on the floor rebounded and knocked down Ganoo. He died in the G. T. Hospital where he was taken.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING ASSOCIATION.

The next Monthly Meeting of the Association will be held at 6 p.m. on Wednesday the 11th June, 1919, at the Bombay Improvement Trust Office when Dr. Jehangir K. Daji will read a paper on "The Housing Problem in Bombay in its Sanitary Aspects." The meeting is open to the public.

CHURCH OF ST. IGNATIUS.

A High Mass, in honour of St. Antony of Padua, will be celebrated at the Church of St. Ignatius, Jacob Circle, at 8-30 a.m. on Sunday, 15th June, 1919. A charity sermon will be preached by Rev. Fr. J. Duer, S.J., of St. Xavier's College. The Collection to be made at the Mass will go for the benefit of the Poor.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

The following donations are announced:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 57,29,993-14-0; Proceeds of War Bonds of Chief of Thana-Devli and Luni, Rs. 17,031-3-1; Belgaum Branch, Rs. 8,500-3-0; 20th Instalment Staff G. I. P. Ry. Rs. 1,000; Chief of Miraj Junior, Rs. 1,000; Treasury Officer Sadra, Rs. 627-8-0; W. Mc. A. Stewart, Rs. 200; T. *S. Najm, Rs. 50; Bombay Postal Circle, Rs. 7-8. Total Rs. 57,49,410-1-1.

A GIRL WIFE COMMITS SUICIDE.

The Coroner held an inquest on the body of a Hindu girl, Bhagirthibai, aged 13 years, wife of Atmaram Yesu, a mill labourer, residing at Parbhadevi Road. The girl was living with her husband for the last six months and did not like him much; she also wanted to go to her father's house. On Friday morning she got up early to cook food and was missed soon afterwards. Her body was found floating in a tank at Parbhadevi. A verdict of death from drowning, apparently suicidal was returned by the jury.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.

The Coroner also held an inquest touching the death of a mill clerk, Gopal Balaji, who died in the J. J. Hospital of a septic wound on Thursday evening. It was stated that the deceased, with another man had been to the room of Janbai to expostulate with her about her conduct, when it was alleged that she struck him with a piece of firewood while Rama Bula and Mahadeo Rama held him down. The blow caused a small wound on the deceased forehead, but he did not take any notice of it and was not treated by a doctor. He was removed to the hospital on Wednesday last where he died of tetanus. The jury returned a verdict of death from tetanus following a wound of the head inflicted by Janabai in course of a quarrel with a piece of firewood.

WEST-END.

A drama full of intensely exciting incidents entitled "Ultus", is being screened this week at the West-End Cinema (New Charney Road). This photoplay in 6 parts (6,000 feet) is a narrative of the base ingratitude of a friend for the sake of money, and the manner in which he is brought to book. Aurele Sydney, the famous English star, is featured in this drama, and his name itself is a perfect guarantee of the excellence of the photoplay. The plot is exciting and interesting while the scenare and the acting are superb.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

BANDMAN OPERATIC CO.

The Bandman Operatic Company are entering its last fortnight in Bombay, for Musical comedy is to be succeeded by the Sydney James Company, in an entertainment to be known as "Pierrot Pie" on June 24th. Although the Bandman Company has been much depleted through the removal of several members of the Company, the performers left make a 'good' best of matters, and anser upon a strenuous eight days' programme at the reduced priced productions to-morrow afternoon, when "The Chocolate Soldier" will be staged. In succession "Yes, Uncle", "The Arcadians", "The Boy", "High Jinks", "A Waltz Dream", "Arlette", and "To-night's the Night", will be given. With Miss Addie Leigh out of the various casts, her parts will be divided between Miss Beatrice Rowe and Miss Lyle Jeffries, who are rehearsing most assiduously, and every effort is being made to play the various musical comedies as successfully as ever.

EXCELSIOR.

"Winning the Futurity" is the title of the new film to be exhibited at the Excelsior Theatre in succession to "The Romance of Tarzan". So seldom do we get a real sporting drama shown on the screen that the tale of a celebrated race-horse should appeal to the sporting instincts of the Bombay picture house frequenter. The drama is to be shown in conjunction with the comic film "Sea Nymphs", one which is provocative of much laughter. Then there will be Pathe's up-to-date Gazette. "Winning the Futurity" coming so soon after the running of the Derby at Epson will have an additional attraction as being apropos. The owner of a celebrated race horse has a daughter named Claire, who is favoured by the jockey selected to ride the racer, but the owner's trainer is also in love with Claire. The owner is in monetary difficulties and the trainer helps him with the loan of 20,000 dollars, to be repaid after the has won the great race. The trainer of course, does not want the horse to win, so that to return for the loan, the father will give Claire in marriage to the trainer. The horse is drugged and loses the race, and the jockey is dismissed. Claire finds out the real state of affairs, and intercedes for the return of Miller, the jockey, who is given the opportunity of riding another favourite. Then the trainer kidnaps Miller, who escapes and arrives on the race course in time to mount the favourite and he wins the race, and also his bride.

EMPIRE.

"The Midnight Stage" will be succeeded at the Empire Theatre, to-day, by a six part drama entitled "Splendid Coward." There is the daughter of an earl who has married a clergyman against her father's wishes. Twenty years afterwards, the daughter needs help and the earl gave her a cheque for £8. The daughter changed the cheque into one of £800. Lady Mary has a son who is in love with the same girl, with whom Captain Grimsby, the manager of the bank, upon which the cheque was drawn, has matrimonial intentions. The earl's son is accused of forgery, and whom he learns that the crime was his mother's, the son takes the blame, goes to Egypt, is wounded, and in the meantime, the real criminal confesses to the crime. Dora sticks to the absent soldier and is made heiress by the earl. The earl dies, prepares a written statement pardoning his daughter's crime and Dora marries Deck, on his return from Egypt. There are some powerful scenes in the drama, and it is one in which human interest is prominent.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

A five act Metro screen romance of love and confidence entitled "The Shell Game" and starring the beautiful Emmy Wehlen is to be shown at this popular picture palace from tonight. The heroine of the story is the pretty Alice Sheldon, a girl from the Middle West, who has been fleeced by an unscrupulous vocal teacher of all her money. "Silk" Williams is trying to decide which adventuress of his acquaintance can be palmed off as the daughter Lawrence Gray a wealthy broker. "Silk" Williams finds Alice has attempted to kill herself with the gas. Her youth and well-bred manner, are an answer to his prayer —she shall be Zolda Gray. She reluctantly consents and he makes her write her name, and a California address on a tiny slip of paper, and inserts it into one of the almond-shells, to give the impression that she is earning a living as an almond-packer. The scheme works. Her "father" strains her to his lonely heart, she is installed in a beautiful hotel appartment with a maid to wait on her. "Rountree" collects "hush-money" out of the lavish allowance Gray gives her. Alice goes everywhere her heart desires, with her "father," all the while torn between her growing admiration of him and her contempt for herself for being a party to such a fraud. "Rountree" thinks it is time to make a "Killing." Calling Alice on the telephone, he demands 10,000 dollars at once. Gray comes in, and Alice confesses everything, refusing to go on with the deception any longer.

IMPERIAL.

This highly popular picture palace of Bombay is still enjoying the continued patronage of a large section of cinems lovers in Bombay. The great success attained by the "Hands Up" serial conclusively proves the extraordinary attraction this kind of film provides. In the present episodes the actor continues as fast and furious as ever and the heroine Miss Ruth Roland proves herself every bit as capable and accomplished an actress as any other film star. The photography is simply perfect and Pathe's have indeed provided an entertainment in this film which has not yet been excelled by any other.

A very interesting film entitled "Back to Land" is included in the programme. It deals with "Health series" and should be of particular interest for Bombay. Pathe Gazette is also there together with an excellent Comedy starring that Prince of Comedians "Wiffles." The Imperial programme is indeed well worth seeing.

MAJESTIC.

Trapped at the bottom of a mine shaft where they were filming scenes for their latest photoplay, "Smashing Through," which comes to the Majestic Theatre from to-day Elmer Clifton and his company of players, headed by Herbert Rawlinson and Sally Starr, put in one of the most trying hours of their existence when a "four-minute flare" exploded. A flare is a block of highly inflammable substance which produces a brilliant light and is used when no other means of artificial lighting is at hand. This particular flare, instead of burning as a good, respectable flare should burn, decided to do it quickly. It went off all at once, filling the passage with suffocating and poisonons gases. Only by lying flat on the mine floor were the players able to avoid suffocation while lighted candles at a higher level burned weakly or went out altogether. It was fully an hour before the passage had cleared sufficiently so that the players could stand up.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

The following is the list of passengers per s.s. Merkara, (Captain H. Manley) to-day, from Bombay for Marseilles and London:—Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Adams and 3 children, Fr. Angel, Bro. M. Apel, Mr. J. W. Baker, Hon. Mr. G. M. Bhurgri, Miss M. J. Birkinshaw, Miss G. Blanche, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Brewin, Mrs. H. C. Brown, child, infant and nurse, Mr. R. A. B. Chapman, H. E. Fr. Bernardo de Jesus, Mr. and Mrs. Foster, Mrs. A. T. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Fowke and child, Mrs. Francis Gordon, Mrs. Goourdji Hannania, Mr. E. F. Handcock, Mr. Harrison, infant and nurse, Mrs and Miss M. H. W. Hayward, The Hon. Sir Thos. Holland, K.C.I.E., Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Hume and 2 children, Mrs. J. Hutchins and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Langford James, Mr. H. Johnson, Mr. H. E. Johnstone, Mrs. E. M. Kirkpatrick, Lt.-Col. S. G. Knox, C.S.I. C.I.E., Mrs. S. G. Knox, C.B.E., Mr. W. Leslie, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Macaulay, Mr. J. Mackie, Mr. H. C. Maitland, child and nurse, Mrs. D. McArthur, child and nurse, Mrs. C. Nopper and 2 children, Lt.-Genl. Sir T. O'Donnell, Mrs. Orgill and child, Mr. R. J. Paterson, Mr. and Mrs. S. Ritson and child, Mr. C. H. Roberts, Mrs. W. G. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Robinson, Mr. G. Scholes, Lt. and Mrs. L. S. Seal, Mr. J. Stewart and infant, Mrs. Stovold and 2 children, Mrs. N. B. Tapsell, Mr. and Mrs. Tarleton and child, Mr. R. Towler, Mr. G. D. Traylen, Mrs. A. F. Warland, Miss E. Wingrove, Mr. H. A. Starkey, Mr and Mrs. W. Wood, Hon. Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiver, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Spink, Mr. P. Simcock, Capt. A. L. F. Smith, Mr. J. A. Cayer, Mr. D. J. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. A. S. Flowers, Mr. Butler, Mr. A. Stuart Manger, Mr. Goelho, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Cockburn, Lt. J. F. Rogerson, Mr. J. H. Quilter, Mr. S. C. Knawer, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Ferguson, Mr. R. F. Reed, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mrs. Cumberlege and child, Mrs. E. Y. A. Morshead, Capt. Rev. F. H. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. W. Knox, Mr. F. Forbes Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Barbour, Lt. E. H. Jolly, Mr. W. J. Gilchrist, Mr. M. W. Brayshay Mr. J. Boyd, Mr. R. H. Smith, Mr. T. Quirke, Lt.-Col. H. G. Norman, and Mr. G. V. Cooper.

SHAPUR SPENCER CRICKET CHALLENGE CUP.

1919 FIXTURES.

29th June.—Bright v. Persian; Elphinstone v. Northbrook; Cyclists v. Gandevi.

6th July.—Spencer Cup Team v. Hindoo Gymkhana.

13th July. Liberal v. Gandevi; Persian v. Elphinstone; Northbrook v. Cyclists.

27th July.—Bright v. Liberal; Persian v. Cyclists; Gandevi v. Northbrook.

10th August.—Elphinstone v. Liberal; Gandevi v. Bright; Northbrook v. Persian.

17th August.—Spencer Cup Team v. Friends Union.

24th August.—Cyclists v. Liberal; Bright v. Elphinstone; Persian v. Gandevi.

29th August.—Spencer Cup Team v. Bombay Gymkhana.

7th September. Northbrook v. Liberal; Cyclists v. Bright; Gandevi v. Elphinstone.

10th September.—Spencer Cup Team v. Islam Gymkhana.

21st September:—Spencer Cup Team v. Friends Union (Return).

28th September.—Persian v. Liberal; Northbrook v. Bright; Elphinstone v. Cyclists.

8th November.—Spencer Cup Team v. Parsi Gymkhana.

9th November.—Shapur Spencer Cricket Cup Colts Match.

15th November.—Spencer Cup Team v. Islam Gymkhana (Return).

23rd November.—Spencer Cup Team v. Hindoo Gymkhana (Return).

MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA.

The twenty-sixth annual report of the Board of Directors to the shareholders for the year ending 31st December, 1918, states:—The net profits for the year, after providing for bad and doubtful debts, and including £58,432 1s. 2d. brought forward from last account, amount to £239,543 18s. 6d. From this sum has to be deducted £33,750, being the Interim Dividend of 6 per cent., less Income Tax, on the "A" and "B" shares paid in September last.

The Directors have added £50,000 to the Reserve Fund (raising it to £700,000), £10,000 to the Officers' Pension Fund, and written £15,000 off Freehold Banking Premises. They now recommend a Final Dividend on the "A" and "B" shares of 8 per cent., less Income Tax, making 14 per cent. for the year, leaving a balance of £85,793 18s. 6d. to be carried forward.

NEW ALEXANDRA.

A piquant and interesting drama is presented this week at the New Alexandra in "The Epindle of Life," featuring Ben Wilson and Neva Gerber, a pair well-known to Bombay cinema-goers. The story is adapted from Sidney Robinson's popular novel "Gladsome," in which we have delightful views of a breezy little fishing village on the Californian coast, mixed up with some bustling scenes of the Stock Exchange at New York, where fortunes are made or ruined in a single day. Gladsome is the pretty daughter of a rich American lady, whose great ambition is to form an aristocratic match for her daughter. Gladsome's views about society are however different. She is all full of fun and frolic, and mixes freely with the fisher folk in the village where they are staying. Things get lively when "Alphalet" Carter, the great Stock Exchange magnate, enters upon the scene incognito, and falls in love with Gladsome; eventually marrying her in spite of the intrigues of Bradshaw, a dishonest speculator.

CERTIFICATES OF INTERESTS.

The Foreign Office have instructed consular authorities in countries concerned to cease the issue of Certificates of Interests. These Certificates will therefore no longer be required for goods imported into British India.

Certificates of Origin and Interest which are prescribed for goods imported from certain European countries will however continue to be required for goods imported into British India.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, June 6

Since our last report we have to report a firm market throughout the week with fair demand and steadier advices from Karachi and Calcutta and prices for ready sugars have been advanced by one rupee per cwt. all round. There was good enquiry for white Javas and a large quantity has changed hands amongst dealers for June-July at 37s. 9d. to 38s. 8d. and July-September from 37s. to 37s. 9d. per cwt. Free Bombay Harbour. Calcutta and Karachi markets are steadier with a fair business doing. Java market is very strong with higher rates and business is quite impossible a small steamer and a sailor arrived from Mauritius with 8,000 bags of Syrups.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. Rs. 29 eq. 40s. F. B. Harbour stocks 7,000 bags.

Brown Rs. 24 eq. 34s. F. B. Harbour stocks 4,000 bags.

Soft Rs. 28-8 eq. 39s. F. B. Harbour stocks 7,000 bags.

Mauritius Rs. 28-12-0 to Rs. 29-4-0 stocks 85,000 bags.

EDUCATIONAL SERVICES.

REORGANISATION SCHEME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 5.

A Press Communique states:—Improvement of terms of the Indian and Provincial Educational Services had been for some time under the consideration by the Government of India before the formation of the Royal Commission on Public Services in India. As it was inevitable that the reorganisation proposed by the Government of India should be reconsidered in the light of the Commission's recommendations and that cases should accordingly be delayed, allowances were given in 1913 to certain members of the Provincial Educational Service as a temporary measure of alleviation. In 1915 a similar action was taken with regard to the Indian Educational Service. The prospects of the Provincial Educational Service in some provinces have recently been improved by 22 promotions from them to the Indian Service pending final orders. The Secretary of State has now at the instance of Government of India sanctioned on *ad-interim* scheme for officers of the Indian Educational Service, the ordinary maximum of whose pay will now be Rs. 1,250 instead of Rs. 1,000. The existing allowances will for the present be continued subject normally to a mixinum salary of Rs. 1,750. It is hoped that a decision will soon be reached regarding the reorganisation of the Indian and Provincial Educational Services.

CALLING A RUMANIAN "YOU GERMAN."

FRENCHMAN FINED RS. 100.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 6.

At the police court the magistrate passed orders yesterday in the case in which Mr. A. Stern, by birth a Rumanian but a naturalised British subject, obtained a process for defamation aainst Mr. C. S. Martin of Lindsay Street. The evidence went to show that on the night of the 2nd May last some Frenchmen were singing the Marseilleis next door, when the complainant who lives on an adjoining flat came to his window and by way of appreciation clapped his hands. Thereupon the accused called out "You German, you have no right to clap your hands." The magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100.

EXPLOSION IN A BOAT.

SEVEN SERIOUSLY INJURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 5.

A serious explosion took place, yesterday, on R. I. M. S. Mayo lying in the Rangoon river as a result of which Lieut. Coowperthwaite, Gunner Joyce, and five lascars were seriously injured and removed to the hospital. The Magistrate was not able to take depositions. The cause of explosion is unknown, but it is suspected to be due to an explosion of rockets and fireworks. The entire afterhatch and the main dock were enveloped in acrid smoke. The party were engaged clearing the store-room where rockets were kept.

DEATH OF HON. MR. IRONSIDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 5.

The Hon. Mr. William Allan Ironside, member, Imperial Legislative Council, and senior resident partner of Messrs. Bird and Co., died of cholera to-day.

LATE HON. MR. IRONSIDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE.)

CALCUTTA, June 5

The late Mr. W. A. Ironside, whose sudden and premature death this afternoon has caused a profound sorrow throughout Calcutta, was the senior partner of Messrs. Bird and Co. He was one of the most prominent and popular members of the European community in Calcutta, and was held in high esteem both by the Europeans and Indians. Beginning his career as an humble representative of Messrs. Bird and Co. in the United Provinces, he rose by dint of perseverance and unique business abilities to the position of senior resident partner of the firm. He settled in Calcutta permanently 11 years ago. He was an acknowledged leader of the non-official European community having rendered conspicuous service to his community during the last few years, in the European Association. He was made a member of the committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in 1917, and was made president of the Chamber in the following year. He represented the Chamber in the Imperial Legislative Council. In his death Calcutta has lost one of its most popular citizens, the European community one of its most prominent leaders, and the commercial world a businessman of rare ability. In honour of his memory, the firm of Messrs. Bird and Co. was closed to-day, and will remain closed to-morrow also. His funeral will take place to-morrow, at 8 a.m.

FUNERAL.

CALCUTTA, June 6.

The funeral of the late Mr. Ironside took place this morning at the Lower Circular Road Cemetery, Arch eacon Firminger conducted the service. In spite of heavy rain the funeral was attended by a very large gathering of Europeans and Indians. Commercial Calcutta was fully represented. General Strange with the officers of his garrison and Maharaja Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore were among those present. Over a hundred wreaths and crosses were sent by various firms and mercantile houses of Calcutta. It was first suggested that he should be buried alongside the grave of Sir William Dring but at the special request of Mrs. Ironside the grave was prepared for the deceased near that of his infant son who died twelve years ago.

ALLEGED THEFT OF MOTOR-CAR.

A VICTORIA PAINTER ACQUITTED.

At the Magazon Police Court, before Mr. Oliveira Deputy Inspector Vardon charged Marian Fernandez, a victoria-painter, with the theft of a motor-car, valued at Rs. 3,500, belonging to Mrs Naval Kisnore.

Mr. Pereira, pleader, appeared for the accused.

The complainant stated that there was a dispute between him and the accused over some money. One day his (complainant's) servants Ahmed Ali and Guller Janmamed stopped his car in front of the accused' workshop. The accused and his men forcibly took the car into the accused's workshop and drove his servants away. The accused pleaded that he was returning to his factory when he found the complainant's car near the entrances. He then asked Ahmedali's Pathan, who was sitting in the car, what the matter was with the car. The Pathan told him that the car was sent by his master to his (accused's) factory for painting. While the Pathan was bringing the car in his factory, the car broke down and he (the Pathan) asked him to get his men and push the car into the factory. He did so. He then started the work of removing the paint of the car. He further pleaded that he had no dispute with complainant over any money.

The accused was acquitted. His Worship, while discharging, rested on the statement of the accused against that of Ahmed Ali and his friend Guller Jan Mahomed. It was a common ground that the engine was giving trouble. The complainant said that the accused forcibly took the car into his workshop. The latter said Ahmedali brought the car for repairs as the engine was not working. In view of the fact that the accused was doing work for the complainant, his (accused's) statement seemed to be more likely true. He could not understand that the accused would have pushed the car into his workshop against the will of Ahmed and Guller. The complainant finding that the accused had blushed the work of painting, wished to have the car back. Hence the charge.

SHARP SENTENCES ON PATHAN THIEVES

At the Mazagoan Police Court before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Sampson charged Jarbash Mahomedshan and Shermanomed Shahzali, two Pathans with attempting to commit robbery and abetment.

It appeared from the evidence that Dawjat Ramchandra, a gas-engine driver in the employ of Messrs. The Bombay Gas Company, Limited, went to Chaupaty at about 3 a.m. to see if the lights were properly burning. He examined the lights and then sat on one of the benches facing the road. The two accused after a few minutes went to him and sat near him on either side. While sitting the accused No. 1 put his hand into the complainant's pocket. The complainant pushed him off whereupon the accused No. 1 took out a knife abused and threatened him. The complainant got frightened at this and began to run towards the Sandhurst Road Bridge, shouting out for the police and also "Chore" "Chore." While the complainant was thus running, the two accused also ran after him. Accused No. 2 had a bamboo-stick with which he hit the complainant on the hand while running. In the meantime, the complainant saw a policeman on the bridge and he complained to him about the accused. The policeman thereupon stopped the two accused and asked them to accompany him to the police chawki. The accused refused and complained that the complainant had stolen their cap. As the accused refused to accompany the sepoy, he arrested accused No. 1 who gave him a jerk and freed himself. Thereupon the sepoy caught him by the neck. Accused No. 1 took out a knife from his pocket, opened it with his teeth and struck the sepoy on the hand. In the meanwhile two other police sepoys came up and tried to seize accused No. 1. One of them caught accused No. 1 by the waist, whereupon he (accused No. 1) struck him on the hand. But the other sepoy and some witnesses in the case arrested him. But accused No. 2, hit the sepoy with the bamboo-stick which he had in his hands. The bamboo was however taken out of his hands and he began to run away. The witnesses and the sepoys ran after him but he was not caught. Subsequently accused No. 1 was brought to the Police station where accused No. 2 also came. The complainant at once identified him to the police and stated that he (accused 2) struck him with the bamboo.

Accused No. 1 pleaded guilty while accused No. 2 contradicted the charge. Both the accused were convicted and sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment each.

Immediately after the accused were tried for attempting to commit robbery, a fresh charge of stabbing the police was framed against both of them. The accused were remanded.

A WASHERMAN CONVICTED OF THEFT.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Khairaz, Deputy Inspector Ferguson, charged Mangal Heera, a washerman with the theft of a sum of Rs. 200 in G. C. notes, the property of Private Charles Ogden.

It appeared that the complainant who belonged to the Mechanical Transport and lived in the Old Town Barracks left his coat containing Rs. 200 in the pocket, at about 7.30 p.m. he went to the next room and on his return at about 8-30 p.m. he found his coat and money missing. He reported the matter to the police the following morning. On May 28, the accused was arrested on suspicion and he confessed his guilt and pointed out a woman named Chandribai, at Falkland Road, from whom Rs. 85 was recovered. Another sum of Rs. 65 was recovered from one Bagubai with whom the money was deposited by the accused for safe custody. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

The accused was next charged with theft as a servant of a blanket and clothes belonging to Government valued at Rs. 15, recovered from Chandribai with whom the property was deposited by the accused for safe custody. The accused was convicted and sentenced to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment in this case.

PASSAGE CONTROL.

The following press note was issued yesterday:—

With reference to the Press Note No. 1529 dated 20th December 1918 issued by the Government of Bombay, intending passengers to Europe are informed that application will now be entertained by the Bombay Passage Committee for priority certificate for passages for July 1919, as it is understood that it is possible that the passage control system will be continued to the end of July. Those intending to travel to Europe in July, who have not already obtained priority certificates are recommended to apply at once, if residents of the Bombay Presidency, to the Bombay Passage Committee and, if residents of Sind, to the Karachi Passage Committee.

The mail steamer Nankin which left Bombay on the 30th ultimo arrived in London on Friday the 30th May.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

"A DETERMINED MURDER."

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

KASIM SHAHU MUKHIA
v.
THE KING EMPEROR.

(*Before the Chief Justice and Justice Pratt.*)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. J. D. Dikshit Sessions Judge of Sholapur. He found the accused Kasim guilty of murdering his brother's son aged 13 or 14 and sentenced him to death under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

The facts are briefly these:—The deceased Fattu's father was the elder brother of the accused Kasim. They were in all five brothers of whom two were dead and one was residing at Bombay. All the five brothers were previously living together and doing joint business. On two of the brothers dying and the third going to Bombay the deceased's father Nyamu and the accused Kasim divided the moveable property. Things went on smoothly for a few months and then accused and Nyamu began to quarrel. The accused evidently disputed the divisions and complained that they were fraudulent. The accused then assaulted his brother and he was given warning to improve his conduct. On the 14th of February, 1919, the deceased was standing on the step of his shop to go home in the evening when he was suddenly attacked and knocked down and so severely battered by a stick that he died on the spot.

ACCUSED'S CONFESSION.

The accused made a long confessional statement admitting many of the important facts and his ownership of the stick but again attempted to minimize his share in the guilt and casting it on others. In the committing Magistrate's Court he retracted the confession saying that he did not make the confession in the terms read over but in the Sessions Court he said that he did not remember if he made any confession.

The Sessions Judge in sentencing the accused observed "owing to the dispute over the partition of the joint property the accused entertained malice and intense hatred towards his brother and his family. The fire of hate was burning in his mind and he took every opportunity to harass his brother. The situation had become so intolerable that the deceased's father had to leave his house and to go to reside elsewhere for the sake of their safety and freedom from molestation by the accused. The accused seems to be a great ruffian and a man of devilish and wicked mind. The deceased's father left Barsi and the accused thought this to be the best opportunity to wreak his vengeance. He seems to have laid down an elaborate and diabolical plan to commit the offence and escape from the punishment and to father the guilt on those who were the friends of the deceased's family. The place where the deceased conducted a partnership business with the witness Pandurang was surrounded by warehouses and all the people left in the evening. The accused remained hidden in the opposite mosque, and immediately the deceased came out he rushed at him and in cold blood mercilessly battered the deceased's head with his formidable stick of which the deceased instantly died on the spot. He then pursued the deceased's partner and again returned and by giving a further blow made himself sure that the deceased was dead. Then with the greatest wickedness he began to charge others falsely. It was a determined murder consummated in a cruel and inhuman way without the least provocation or excuse. The accused deserves to be hanged."

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

Their Lordship after hearing the arguments confirmed the conviction and sentence.

Mr. D. C. Virkar appeared for the accused. The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

FAMINE STRICKEN CATTLE.

AN APPEAL FROM RAJKOT.

Mr. Narandas Purshotam has received the following telegram from Messrs. Jethalal Ramji and Co. of Rajkot:—

"We toured about thirty villages in Halhar (Kathiawad) for human relief. Humans suffering great but limited, while cattle suffering most dreadful and pitiable. Most of cattle in villages suffer complete starvation and dying. Their owners quite helpless to feed them. More than 75 p.c. of cattle in villages have died by this time and fore monsoon these remaining will suffer immensly. If funds available us with the help of local gentlemen are prepared to arrange to feed most suffering cattle with grass and cotton seed quite fresh. It is essential to maintain feeding for 30 days to save them and each cattle will cost 12 rupees for 30 days, cattle suffering starvation at all villages. Visited districts above have 1,000 cattle suffering. Wire immediately your subscription to begin work and try utmost to get funds."

Persons wishing to help the famine striken cattle may send in their subscriptions to Mr. Narandas Purshotam and Messrs. Cowasji Framji and Co. The subscription thus collected will be sent to the proper persons engaged in the relief work.

FAMINE RELIEF AT AMRELL

A Kathiawar correspondent states:—Along with the other districts of Kathiawar the district of Amreli is suffering heavily owing to the failure of the monsoon. Taking into consideration the miserable condition of the poor and the cattle, the leading merchants of Amreli formed a committee and collected subscriptions which, with the handsome grant of Rs. 8,000 from H. H. the Gaekwad, amounted to Rs. 44,000. From the fund cheap grain shops, an orphanage, cattle camp and private charity fund are opened. 2,886 persons have taken advantage of the relief and grains worth Rs. 1,954 have been distributed free of cost to the needy. The orphanage contains 230 inmates. The cattle camp which is under the supervision of a veterinary doctor has 1,200 heads of cattle at present.

NEW JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 5.

During April last 39 joint-stock companies, including one in the Mysore State, were registered with an aggregate authorised capital of about rupees 184 lakhs, as against twenty-six companies with a capital of 18 lakhs in the corresponding month of preceding year. Bengal accounted for twenty-nine companies with 115 lakhs capital and Bombay for four companies with 64 lakhs capital. The largest flotation in April was that of the Indian Electrical Development Limited of Bombay with a capital of Rs. 50 lakhs.

THE ROYAL DAIMLER CAR.

"The Car of Kings." "The King of Cars."

The Quality of Daimler Engineering is daily proved on active service. From the commencement of the War the entire output has been requisitioned by Government. War experience confirms, beyond all question, that for reliability and continuity of service Daimler stands supreme.

The motorist who places his name on the Daimler Waiting List for a new Car after the War, is not only patriotic—he is wise.

SOLE AGENTS:

BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Showrooms: Apollo Bunder, Telegrams: "Chalo."

Always at your Service

SURAJMAL LALLUBHAI & CO.,

DIAMOND MERCHANTS and JEWELLERS.

225, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

SAJAN & Co.

FOR

ROOFING
WHITE GLAZED FLOORING
MARBLE

TILES.

Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL 1912.

MOHANLAL & CO.,

JEWELLERS.

Shop, 201 Sk. Memon St., BOMBAY. } Tele. No. 1795

LET US SUPPLY YOUR WANTS

We have large stocks of:—Boots and Shoes, Provisions, Toys, Cigars, Cigarettes, Tobaccos, etc., which we supply

AT MODERATE RATES

Come and inspect our goods now. Prompt attention given to up-country orders, which are executed by V. P. P.

THE BRITISH PROVISION AND GENERAL STORES

239, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

MARBLE & TILE MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.

ENGRAVERS AND SCULPTORS. ALSO IMPORTERS OF

Marble Figures, Flower Vases, Fountains Portland Cements, etc., etc.

MARBLE TILES AND SLABS, WHITE GLAZED AND OTHER TILES ALWAYS IN LARGE STOCKS.

Motilal Moolchund & Co.

15, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

USEFUL BOOKS

(Sanctioned by the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.)

(1) USEFUL INSTRUCTION.

For all communities in matters religious social and others. In three Vols., in 166 sub Heads. Full of moral truths. Price Rs. 7.

(2) BEAUTY AND JOY.

An interesting and instructive novel of In Real Life (original), a moral guide for all Communities, of about 950 pages. Price Rs. 1-8.

(3) A CODE OF INSTRUCTION FOR THE YOUNG.

Price As. 2.

(4) GOOD READING.

Of about 200 pages. Price As. 8.

Postage in all extra. All in English.

MOTILAL M. MUNSHI, B.A., LL.B.

Pleader, High Court, DUMAS (near Surat).

GENTLEMEN'S HOT WEATHER CLOTHING.

GOOD SELECTION IN

Silks, Grasseres, Drille, Satin Ducks, Hollands, Washing Checks

SUN HELMETS AND UNDERWEAR JUST RECEIVED.

A. R. DIAS & BROS.

Tailors, Outfitters, Hosiers and Hatters, 51, Medow Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

ELECTRIC MOTORS

(A.C. & D.C. 1 to 30 B.H.P.)

Always in Stock.

THE INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING CO.,

43, Apollo St., Fort, BOMBAY.

SALE NOW ON

AT

TORCATO JOHN & CO.,

PRAG MAHAL
Dhobi Talao
BOMBAY.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FRESH STOCKS OF

ABBOTS WATER PROOFS

in different colours and sizes; prices varying from Rs. 39-8 to Rs. 53.

Also at moderate rates:—

Shirts, Collars, Beautiful rubber-lined ties, Socks, Straw Hats, English belts and helmets, Sweaters, Singlets, Silk Scarfs, Silk and Cotton Kerchiefs, Ladies' Leather Bags, Battersby Silver Grey Felt Hats, Perfumery, etc., etc.

Up-country orders are executed with utmost care and promptness.

N.B.—Our shop remains closed on Saturdays.

GODREJ'S SAFES

1 Large Safes supplied to Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their premises.

472 Safes supplied for Savings Banks of India and Burma, after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs in July, 1912.

816 Burglar-Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government, to replace other makers' safes that had been burgled.

By appointment to H. E. the Governor.

Makers to H. M.'s Mint and a number of European and Indian Banks.

GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO.,

Near Gas Works, Parel, BOMBAY.

A Hugh Fresh Stock of Motor Tyres-Tubes of known Makes, all Accessories, Novelties and Spares ever available at favourable rates.

RELIANCE MOTOR WORKS, LIMITED,

Lamington Road, Bombay.

(Telegrams: "Removorks.")

(Mofussil orders promptly executed.)

WANTED AGENTS.

Gentlemen who can command a decent business are recommended to apply to the

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

67, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

LIBERAL TERMS & EVERY FACILITY TO SUITABLE MEN.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

82, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Expert preparation as for the last seventeen years for High Commercial, Banking Accountancy and Secretarial appointment or practice. The Senior Commercial Examinations by the London Chamber of Commerce and the Government Auditor Diploma Examinations, a speciality.

PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION.

JAL DINSHAW & CO

ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.

SOLE AGENTS:

NATIONAL METAL WORKS LTD.

Manufacturers of Building fixtures, Furniture fittings, Electric fittings, Ship fittings and fancy Brass Works.

Gastine is Gasoline economiser, Carbon troubles eliminated, power, speed and mileage increased 25 to 40 per cent., motor car troubles minimised.

No. 6, Patni Building, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED—LINO OPERATORS, COMPOSITORS, and READERS, Experienced men need only apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

CARPETS

Save middleman's profits, by buying direct from the manufacturer, 100 exquisite and charming designs to select from. Inspection solicited. Mofussil orders executed per V.P.P. Money refunded on all goods not approved.

Corded and plain China silk for gents' suits and ladies' dresses available at wholesale rates.

V. G. MAHARAJ,

125, Corner Esplanade and Meadows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

CB775

THE TOY EMPORIUM

A large and varied assortment of Toys, Dolls and Fancy Goods. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ORIGINAL

N. S. MISTRY,

SHOP & SHOW-ROOM, No. 5, Saraswaty Mahal, Near Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

Pay us a visit TO-DAY.

CB802

VIROCACAO

—SHORT PRONOUNCED—

"VERO"

is highly recommended in:—

Convalescence, Anemia, General Debility, Breakdown, over work, Neurasthenia and Dyspepsia. It is a delightful food and beverage for healthy individuals, growing Children, Nursing Mothers and aged people.

Sole Agents—

T. M. THAKORE & Co.,

36, Churchgate Street, BOMBAY 1.

Largest Stock in India.

Gems Jewellery of of

All sorts—Indian & Parisian make

RECORD LOW PRICES.

M. Nagersheth Sons

EAST INDIA MERCHANT, 25, Church Gate Street

BOMBAY.

And 12, Mission Row, CALCUTTA.

Dear Brother,

You can guess at once as to whom this is addressed. If not for anybody else at least for your aged parents and especially for your mother, who is in constant tears for you and whose life you will be the cause of shortening and for the peace and reputation of your family, return home Moneys are being spent and will be spent for nothing as a result of your rashness. At least disclose your whereabouts.

2542

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Saturday, 7th June, 1919.

IRELAND, EGYPT AND INDIA.

(BY BERNARD HOUGTHON I.C.S. (RETIRED.)

Bismarck, we are told, was fond of discussing the Polish Question, at that time the only "question" before the German people. England has now, not one but three "questions"—the Irish Question, the Egyptian Question, and the Indian Question, says Mr. Bernard Houghton in "India. Or sometimes we call them problems. What are these problems? They result from one and the same cause—the refusal to confer on these nations the boon of self-government, the boon which is the birth-right of all civilised peoples.

It is a doubtful honour, is it not, to excel the Germany of Prince Bismarck in such ill matters, we who pride ourselves on our capacity for government? But some will reply, "The Empire is so large and multifarious." That is true, but why are there for us no "problems" in Canada, in South Africa, in Australia? The answer is that in these lands Britain has trusted the people, no longer interferes in their domestic affairs; in a word, has left them free to work out their own destiny as self-respecting people, according to their own genius. Patriotism with them goes hand in hand with loyalty to England. But, it may be objected, whilst these peoples are in large part Anglo-Saxons, the Irish, the Egyptians, and the Indians derive from other races. Would you, then, limit the birthright of all humanity to the Anglo-Saxon race? Is that the only race which may as free men govern themselves and live their own life? Moreover, it is not that, when Canada and South Africa received self-government, the Anglo-Saxons were in the majority. In Canada the French, in South Africa the Dutch were more numerous. Prior to those events mistrust on the one hand was countered by rancour on the other, giving rise to "problems" as mischievous as those that now vex the political sky. The same issues were raised, the same arguments deduced by the autocratic or military classes in England, the same measures of repression enforced, and the same results achieved. It is like one of those fairy-tales of childhood, in which every grown-up can see almost from the beginning what the hero should do in order to win happiness. Finally, in Canada and South Africa, the decision was for freedom, and history tells us that the decision was right.

If, then, in the problems of to-day it is desired to substitute for hatred love, for mistrust sympathy, for discontent content, for sedition loyalty, who can doubt the path to take? In logic there is a canon of induction, called the canon of agreement and difference, which leads to no uncertain conclusion. It is:

"If two or more instances in which a phenomenon, occurs have only one other circumstance in common, while two or more instances in which it does not occur have nothing in common but the absence of that circumstance—the circumstance in which alone the two sets of instances differ throughout is the effect or the cause or an indispensable part of the cause of the phenomenon."

To particularise: Amongst the civilised peoples of the Empire, since Canada, South Africa, and Australia with a healthy political life have only self-government in common, whilst Ireland, Egypt, and India, where the reverse condition obtains, have nothing in common but the absence of self-government, self-government is for them the cause or an indispensable part of the cause of a healthy political life. Here is the remedy, here the grand elixir for their ills, which only blindness can refuse or folly deny.

If there be Englishmen who ignore history or repudiate logic, they will not at least be indifferent to their country's honour. What sort of figure does England present at the Paris Conference, with Ireland held down by blockhouses—yes, blockhouses in this year of grace 1919—and an army of fabulous dimensions, with Egypt in open revolt, and India stung to fury by the crowning infamy of the Rowlatt Bills? We come to that Conference fresh from the overthrow of an attempt to govern the world by military force; we talk of self-determination, of the rights of the weaker nations; we hug to our hearts the precept to make the world safe for democracy. Where is self-determination in Ireland, Egypt, and India? Where are their rights? Truly it seems that for them we are making the world safe, not for democracy, but for despotic rule. They ask for ballot-boxes—we give them bayonets.

These things are not to be hidden. The whole world knows them. "Go into the length and breadth of the world," cried Gladstone, "ransack the literature of all countries, find if you can a single voice, a single book, in which the conduct of England towards Ireland is anywhere treated except with profound and bitter condemnation." These words are as true to-day as when they were uttered, thirty years ago. The Censor does not permit us to know what the small and great nations think, of the shootings in Egypt, but it is easy to guess. On March 18 Lord Curzon declared that "the situation was well in hand." Was it? Is it now? Will it ever be until Egypt receives the right to govern herself? Of India it may still be said, as Cobden said, that "the entire scheme of our rule is based upon the assumption that the natives will be the willing instruments of their own humiliation." But India is no longer apathetic, docile, and patient. Whether the reforms promised will suffice or not cannot be known until their details are published in the Parliamentary Bill. In the meantime the calculated insult of the Rowlatt Bills has imperilled whatever chance of success they may have. More, it has shown to all the world as by a lightning flash what England really means when she talks of democracy and freedom. It brands us with hypocrisy in the sight of mankind. Remember how the glory of the Nile was tarnished at Naples. So may the honour, the good faith, the steadfast courage we brought to the battle-fields of France be blackened and set at nought by the iniquities wrought in Ireland, Egypt, and India.

Idle it is to aver that these wrongs are the work of one class only of the English people, that the heart of the country now as always answers to appeals to its sense of justice. In a world transformed these Rip Van Winkles in office still govern, still govern according to their own dead ideals, learning nothing, forgetting nothing. By their deeds will England be judged. It is the English on whom this insane policy inflicts the deeper wrong. For them alone the dishonour. In the annals of every nation those pages shine brightest that tell of their struggles for freedom. The men who in that cause have dared and suffered and fought the good fight win to fame eternal; their deeds are enshrined in the hearts of the peoples, beacon lights to their youth for all time. It is "the spring-time of heroes." So, and rightly so, do men achieve honour and glory, but there is neither honour nor glory for the minions of despotism. Whom now does the world revere—Joan of Arc or Edward III, Washington or Lord North, Garibaldi or Francesco? As with the captains so with the nations. In acting as she acts towards these three peoples England stands but to reap the sorry harvest of shame—more, she suffers her flag to become the symbol, not of freedom, as she fondly imagines, but of political servitude.

Are, then, the Rowlatt Bills, the Irish Army of occupation, the Egyptian shootings, the last word of English statesmanship? Surely not. The mother of free Parliaments, that numbers among her sons a Hampden, a Pym, a Burke, and a Cobden will yet stand forth in her true nature, and will again raise her insulted flag into the pure air of justice and of freedom. Away with this system of selfishness, mistrust, and violence; give India a policy of love, and love will India tender back full measure, pressed down and running over.

EXPLOSION AT BELGAIN MUNITION WORKS.

ENORMOUS DAMAGE DONE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 1.
Recd. 9 a.m., June 6.

BRUSSELS.—Six people were killed, six are missing and 220 were injured (70 seriously) in an explosion at the munition works at Hareren. The explosion was due to fire. An enormous amount of damage was done. Several houses, factories and large quantities of merchandise were destroyed. The prison Vilvorde, which was occupied by troops and which contained army stores, also caught fire during the night. The damage is estimated at several million francs.

JOAN OF ARC CELEBRATIONS.

PARTICIPATION OF BRITISH TROOPS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2.
Recd. 9 a.m., June 6.

PARIS, June 1.—The canonisation of Joan of Arc was celebrated throughout France to-day. Paris was beflagged and all churches and many private houses were flying the flag of the new saint. A striking feature of the celebrations at Rouen was the participation of British troops. A Scottish band headed the procession, which placed garlands on the Joan of Arc Memorial. The commandant of the British base was among the speakers at the ceremony.

HOUSING SCHEME IN ENGLAND.

HOUSES AS IMPORTANT AS SHELLS IN 1915

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., June 6.

The Minister of Labour informed a deputation of the Scottish Employment Council that Mr. Lloyd George on his return from Paris would tour the local authorities and urge them to speed up the housing schemes.

Mr. Horne referring to the menace of unemployment said that it was now as important to build houses as to make shells in 1915.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd has arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind.

Among the passengers per S. S. Merkera leaving to-day for London, are Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Jinnah, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the Hon. Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer and the Hon. Mr. G. M. Bhurgri.

Colonel B. W. Marlow, Military Accountant-General, will shortly proceed on leave preparatory to retirement. His place will be taken by Mr. B. N. Mitra, C.I.E., O.B.E., Accountant General and Controller of War Accounts and General and Controller of War Accounts.

INDIAN BUDGET DEBATE.

SMALLNESS OF ATTENDENCE EXPLAINED.

DEVOLUTION OR FEDERATION, THE SOLUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 2.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., June 6.

Writing in the "Observer" Mr. Marriott, M.P., referring to the criticisms of smallness of attendance during the Indian Budget Debate explains that this is due to the fact that the time of a great majority of the members is so occupied with attending to Grand Committees that the small attendance even at the most important debates is almost inevitable.

Mr. Marriott suggests devolution or federalism as the solution to the problem.

INDIAN CURRENCY COMMISSION.

ITS SCOPE OF REFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., June 6.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Stewart, Mr. Pratt stated that the policy of the legislation of 1893 closing the Indian mints to free coinage of silver and establishing a gold standard was not within the scope of reference of the Indian Currency Commission, but a reference would permit the Commission to consider arrangements for stabilising the price of silver which did not involve setting up a bimetallic standard.

TEXTILE MILLS IN BOMBAY.

MR. FISHER'S STATEMENT IN COMMONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 11 p.m., June 6.

Replying to Mr. Swan, Mr. Fisher made a statement on the working hours of textile mills in Bombay. He gave a list of the average monthly wages in Manockjee Petit Mills in January 1917, and explained that since then the wages had risen considerably but Mr. Montagu had no detailed information.

CREWE'S COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., June 6.

In the House of Commons replying to Col. Yate, Mr. Pratt stated that it was intended that the report of Lord Crewe's Committee on India Office should be ready in good time before the Government of India Bill was reconsidered in the Joint Committee.

ATTACK ON GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S SUPPORT TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., June 6.

Replying in the House of Commons to Col. Yate, Mr. Pratt stated that Mr. Montagu was not aware that the Government of India had been remiss in giving executive support to the local Governments in dealing with wilful and malicious misrepresentation of actions and intentions of the Government and its servants and attacks on them.

BRITISH WAR DEBT.

TREASURY PLANS TO COVER DEFICIT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 2.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 6.

In the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain moved a resolution authorising the Treasury to borrow a maximum of 250 million sterling to cover the estimated deficit for the year, also the requisite amount for repaying maturing securities issued under war loans acts or treasury bills or other advances and the creation of a sinking fund. A serious feature was the immense floating debt and great quantity of accruing short-dated securities. The figures to May 31st were:—Ways and means advances £457,892,000; Treasury Bills £1,036,131,000; Exchequer bonds maturing within the financial year £24,500,000. This excluded the miscellaneous foreign debt due in 1919 approximating 98 millions sterling. There were also further securities maturing from April 1920 to March 1924, amounting to £1,008,000,000, also £91,000,000 foreign debt. He had decided to issue a loan after Whitsuntide.

Mr. Chamberlain dwelt on the unfavourable financial and commercial atmosphere owing to the existence of such a vast amount of short-dated securities. Owing to the ready response to the previous loans we were in a position unrivalled among belligerents who had entered the war at the beginning. We were to-day reaping the reward of past sacrifices. He hoped that the country would be encouraged to make another great effort. The House agreed to the resolution.

LABOUR TROUBLES IN FRANCE.

3,00,000 WORKMEN OUT.

DEMAND FOR 7 HOUR WORK AND CHEAPER LIVING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., June 6.

PARIS.—A series of strikes to secure an eight hour day and cheaper living has begun. Some three hundred thousand ironworkers, aviation and motor workers and house painters are already out. The recent Miners Congress at Marseilles decided to strike on the 16th June failing application of an eight hours day to mines before 12th June, but the miners in Pas-de-Calais and Nord came out to-day.

THREATENED STRIKE OF TEXTILE OPERATIVES.

DEMAND FOR SHORTER HOURS AND HIGHER WAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 31.
Recd. 4-15 p.m. June 6.

The United Textile Workers' Association of Manchester, states that the ballot of operatives showed an overwhelming majority in favour of the pressing claims for 46½ hour week and thirty per cent. increase in wages. The Council has resolved that in the event of the settlement not being reached the work will cease on 21st June.

COTTON OPERATIVES REJECT EMPLOYERS' TERMS.

POSSIBILITY OF STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 27.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., June 6.

It is unofficially stated that the ballot of three hundred thousand cotton operatives has resulted in the rejection of the employers' offer of forty-eight hour week and fifteen per cent. advance on the present piece price lists. Operatives claim 46½ hour week and thirty per cent. advance. Unless employers amend the offer, notices of strike may be tendered early in June but everything possible will be done to avoid the stoppage, as trade is becoming more brisk.

N.-E. LANCASHIRE TEXTILE OPERATIVES.

VOTE FOR STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 29.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., June 6.

The North-east Lancashire Textile workers have overwhelmingly balloted in favour of a strike for forty-six hour week and thirty per cent. advance.

ANARCHISM IN U. S.

BOMB EXPLOSIONS AT RESIDENCES OF OFFICIALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., June 6.

An extraordinary series of anarchistic bomb explosions has occurred in the United States, mostly at the residences of public officials, especially those who were active against the enemy aliens. Extensive damage has been done, but the loss o flife hitherto has been confined to one of the criminals and a care-taker.

The officials hitherto attacked include Attorney-General Palmer in Washington, United States District, Judge Thompson in Pittsburg, Mayor of Cleveland (Ohio), Judge Nott of New York, Congressman Powers of Newtonville (Massachusetts), and Sibray, Chief Inspector of Immigration. The Police are now specially guarding the residences of prominent government officials

U. S. INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 30.
Recd. 12-15 p.m. June 6.

NEW YORK, May, 29.—It is announced that the International Mercantile Marine will probably be dissolved upon shareholders' approved sale of British owned ships to a British Syndicate. The assets will be distributed among the shareholders.

NEW REPARATION COMMISSION APPOINTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 27.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., June 6.

A New Reparation Commission has been appointed to draft the reparation clauses of treaties with Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey. It includes Lords Cunliffe and Sumner and General Smuts.

AUSTRIAN PEACE TERMS.

PRESENTED TO DELEGATION

ENEMY'S COMPLAINT OF DELAY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, June, 2.
Recd. 9 a.m., June, 6.

ST. GERMANS.—Portions of the peace terms which were ready for presentation were to-day handed to the Austrain delegates. Steel-helmeted unarmed troops surrounded the Chateau, the hall of which is much smaller than that at Versailles and there were twice as many people in the hall. Consequently the impressiveness of the scene was greatly marred.

The Austrian delegation headed by Renner, escorted by an Italian Officer, arrived at 12-22. All Austrian delegates were in top hats and tail coats in contrast to the British delegates many of whom were unconvenionally attired. For example Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Grey were in lounge suits.

The session was formally opened at 12-22 by M. Clemenceau, who made a three-minute speech in French, which was transalated into English, then into Italian, then into German. Du Tasta presented the terms to the Austrians at 12-37.

Renner then made a speech in German. He complained of delay in the presentation of terms. He declared that the Austrian Republic was entirely free of the Hapsburg Dynasty and never would have declared war itself.

The proceedings terminated at 12-50.
LONDON, June 2.
Recd. 12-15 p.m. June 6.

PARIS.—The Austrians have been given a fortnight to consider the terms presented and to submit their observations thereon.

RENNER LEAVES FOR AUSTRIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 2.
Recd. 9 a.m., June 6.

ST. GERMAINS.—Renner is leaving this evening for Austria with the terms.

PEACE TERMS WITH AUSTRIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 1.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., June 6.

The Peace terms with Austria include the provision that Austria shall accept all the arrangements which the Allied and associated powers make with Turkey and Bulgaria with reference to any rights, privileges, or interests claimed in those countries by Austria or her nationals, and which are not dealt with elsewhere.

SOME ADDITIONAL PROPOSAL

FUTURE OF GERMANY'S COLONIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 30.
Recd. 12-15 p.m. June 6.

The following are additional counter-proposals to the peace terms made by the Germans:—The Germans declare that the demands as regards Germany's colonies flatly contradict, President Wilson's fifth point. They propose that the question should be referred to a special committee. They do not recognise any Russian right to restitution. They state that the surrender of merchantships is unacceptable, but they are willing to accept the obligation to construct merchantships. They reject the obligation to compensate Italy, Montenegro, Rumania and Poland. They are willing to pay a definite percentage of the entire revenues of the Empire as an annuity. They refuse to permit the prosecution of the ex.-Kaiser, who they declare is not liable to punishment or to hand over persons accused of war crimes.

GERMAN COUNTER-PROPOSALS.

"UTTERLY UNACCEPTABLE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 30.
Recd. 4-45 p.m. June 6.

The Havas Agency states that M. Loucheur, French financial expert, having examined the German financial counter-proposals has reported them utterly unacceptable.

LUXUMBERG'S WISHES.

UNION WITH BELGIUM AND FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 30.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., June 6.

PARIS.—The Council of Four received th Luxemburg delegation, and promised to settle all questions in accordance with th wishes of the people of Luxemburg. The Delegation expressed a desire for the preservation of autonomy and economic union wit Belgium and France simultaneously.

EX-GERMAN COLONIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 2.
Recd. 12-15 p.m. June 6.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Aneurin Williams affirmed that the uncertainty with regard to who should be mandatory for the ex.-German colonies was causing the migration of the native population into British territory.

Mr. Harmsworth replied that there were some indications of this, but it was really a matter for the Peace Conference.

SIR. S. NAIR'S RESIGNATION

"MR. MONTAGU HAS NO OFFICIAL INFORMATION."

MR. FISHER'S STATEMENT IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 11 p.m., June 6.

Replying to Col. Wedgwood, Mr. Fisher stated that Mr. Montagu had no official information but he understood that Sir S. Nair resigned because he differed from his colleagues in regard to the continuance of Martial Law in the Punjab.

TREATMENT OF ENEMY ALIENS AFTER WAR.

GERMAN MISSIONARIES NOT TO BE ALLOWED TO RETURN TO INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., June 6.

In the House of Commons replying to Sir A. Fell, Mr. Pratt stated that Mr. Montagu was communicating with the Government of India with regard to the treatment of ex-enemy aliens in trade after the war.

Mr. Montagu did not doubt that as soon as an opportunity was offered the Government of India would repatriate according to their settled policy the few German missionaries remaining in India with such individual exceptions, if any, as reasons of humanity might make expedient. None of them would be allowed to return to India after the Peace in the guise of Swiss or any other nationality.

COMMANDS OF MOSLEM RELIGION RE. MARRIAGE.

SULTAN'S DESIRE TO CONFORM TO THEM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 30.
Recd. 4.30 p.m., June 6.

CAIRO.—It is officially announced tha "desiring to conform to the commands Moslem religion regarding marriage, and to be guided by holy traditions of the Prophet, the Sultan has decided to carry out his previous resolution thereanent." A marriage contract with Sultana Nazli, descendant of noble and illustrious houses, was exchanged on 24th May, in the presence of the Sultan, father of the bride, and the Minister for Agriculture, representing th Sultana.

OIL DISCOVERED IN DERBYSHIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 29.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 6.

In the House of Commons Mr. Kellaway stated that in connection with the Government scheme for the development of oil resources of the United Kingdom oil had been struck in Derbyshire and had risen rapidly to four hundred feet. Boring had to be stopped owing to the flooding. The oil was of good quality. Mr. Kellaway, however, deprecated an over-optimistic outlook. It was impossible at present to form a definite conclusion with regard to the extent of the discovery, but experts were satisfied with this first serious effort to explore the oil resources of the United Kingdom. (Cheers.)

AEROPLANES FOR INDIA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 11 p.m., June 6.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Ramsden Mr. Fisher stated that all aeroplanes the Government of India had asked for had been or were being sent.

THE COMING PEACE.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S ATTITUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 31.
Recd. 4-45 p.m. June 6.

PARIS.—The Havas Agency states:—All the resources of German service and propaganda are being utilized to spread the idea that Germany will not, and cannot, accept the Allies' peace terms, and rumours to the effect that America is disposed to favour radical modification of terms. President Wilson, in a speech at the cemetery at Suresnes on the Memorial Day gave the best answer, demolishing such rumours. President Wilson said: "It is our duty to take and maintain safeguards that no nation should ever be called on again for the sacrifice of war. It must be done and it will be done."

CHINA AND PEACE TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 31.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., June 6.

The Havas Agency states: The Chinese Society for the International peace at a meeting just held in Paris, stated that China should sign the peace treaty only on condition of all adopting the following resolution: "That all Chinese delegation to Peace Conference should abstain from signing the peace treaty unless reserve can be made of Clauses respecting que tion of Kiauchau and Shantung."

DEPUTATIONS AND THEIR DUTY.

GOVT. OF INDIA DESPATCH CRITICISED.

HON. MR. RAMASWAMI IYER'S LECTURE.

Under the joint auspices of the All-India and the Indian Home Rule Leagues a meeting was held at the Morarji Goculdas Hall on Friday night, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding, when the Hon. Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer delivered an address on "The Government of India Despatch."

MRS. NAIDU.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said after a very long time, as counted by intensity of experience, that they met again in the Hall in a purely political gathering. For some time now the excessive activity of public life in Bombay had been quieted, had been silenced, owing to various reasons, also connected with national life. If they were gathered together that night to listen to a subject which was purely and entirely connected with their political welfare it was because the lecturer, the president and others were on the very threshold of departure with the mandate of the people of India to the people of England to press for their rights, to interpret their demands and to voice their indignation against the shortcomings of the long looked-for despatch which Indians looked-forward to foreshadow their real aspirations of national responsibility, which having now come to them after a long delay, their hopes were dashed to the ground. They were going to England on behalf of the All-India Home Rule League to voice their disappointments before the British democracy.

MR. RAMASWAMI IYER.

The Hon. Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer then said the Hall had been the scene of many political and other speeches. But few had been the occasions on which the gravity of the issues, the great and deliberate conviction which animated all of taem had to be expressed in unequivocal terms as they had that day. They had many disputes between the various organisations until recently, but today there were none. If there were differences of opinion between the Moderates and the Extremists, of one shade of opinion and another two or three weeks ago, he made bold to say without fear of contradiction, that today in the light of what had happened, in the light of what would happen, there were no differences between the two. It was due to the unfortunate despatch of the Government of India and to the ever-to-be-remembered and glorious minute of Sir Sankaran Nair. (Cheers). It was thought that Indians were mere dreamers, mere iconoclasts, that they were persons who were building castles in space and that they had no political experience. That difficulty did not arise in the case of Sir C. S. Nair, who knew where the shoe pinched. They were making tremendous efforts to go faster and faster; they had been making speeches and passing resolutions; they called upon the Government to do this and that; and the Government from the Himalayan heights issued their mandates. And after long years of progress they were where they had started from; that was where they were at present.

ONLY A DRIZZLE.

Referring to Lord Chelmsford's Minute and the Despatch of the Indian Government, the speaker said, he (Lord Chelmsford), seemed to have the unenviable quality of thinking two things at the same time. It was too late for them to speak of the report. The Report was like one of those tremendous storms which threaten rain, but which only result in a drizzle. The Report breathed sympathy with Indian aspirations, with their hopes, but at the end of it, there was a summary of the Report which was not in consonance with the Report itself.

Continuing Mr. Iyer said none of them were wholly satisfied with the Montagu-Chelmsford report. There were some who did not like it at all. But whatever differences existed in the matter, there was no difference of opinion on the fundamentals of the scheme of reforms, and they recognised that they made a great though not quite satisfactory beginning, in responsible government. So that when the idea of sending deputations to England was first mooted, they wanted to go in connection with the reform scheme—to get it widened, to get more liberal reforms.

THE MAIN DUTY OF DEPUTATION.

But since then, there had been happenings in the Punjab and elsewhere, and therefore the main duty of the deputations in England would now be to bring forward before the great democracy of England, the question of the position in which the Indians stood to-day. For a short time past they had seen an era in which they had seen promises of a fuller and larger public life made to them, and in which era they had also seen coercive measures enacted making fuller liberties almost difficult of realisation. He wanted to make one thing clear. None of those who worked for the political welfare of the country desired violence. They were not less anxious than Government that peace and order should prevail in the country. They desired ordered progress in association with the British Government and prosperity under British Government. The National Congress, the Muslim League, the Indian Home Rule League—all these great political bodies desired ordered progress in association with the British Government. They all desired that disorders should be put down If there were revolutionaries or anarchists punish the revolutionaries and anarchists But they asked that that great maaxim should always be borne in mind—that glorious maxim of the British constitution that ten guilty persons should go unpunished rather than that one innocent person should suffer.

Coming to the question of reforms, the speaker said, if the reforms were to be granted and worked in the spirit of the Government of India's despatch, there was no hope for India. The door was shut completely and firmly, and the opening of the door was still a long way off.

FRANCHISE.

The Franchise Committee, said Mr. Iyer, had generally satisfied Indian public opinion except in one matter and that was the enfranchisement of women. About the question, of non-Brahmin representation, he said, he had not the least objection to limiting the representation of Brahmins. Let there be only two Brahmins, if it was thought necessary, but let the reforms not be delayed, on that account, for ever. No community should envy the progress of another community. They should not segregate one community from the others. The Hindus and Mussulmans had fought and quarrelled for a great length, of time, but had found at last that in the interests of both, it was better to unite. All the different communities in India should learn their political lessons hand-in-hand. Let the powers be curbed, if necessary, but for God's sake let them not have segregations and disunions in this land. (Cheers).

WANTED LIGHT.

Continuing, he asked, was it not a fact that in order to cope with the revolutionary activities engineered by a few people—the Government itself had acknowledged that —they had set into motion those to cope with the situation. Were those measures, were those laws, necessary? There was only one answer to the question. It might be that the Government was right; it might be that out of pseudo-patriotism, they (the Indians) were apt to minimise the faults of their own people, and minimise the risks which a few civilians and Europeans ran. But Indians wanted a flood of light to be thrown on the whole situation. They wanted an impartial enquiry, a searching and full enquiry, to be held by an impartial tribunal to make the situation clear to all and expose the faults of all.

The first object of the deputation was to concentrate their attention on the terrible situation in the Punjab. The death of General Gordon at Khartum led to the great and tragic state of things in Egypt and the Soudan. But what about the death of those Indians, who had been bombed, who were shot and killed? What about the deaths of the men whom a panic-striken military killed? Were the Indians then wrong and misguided, were they misguided and sentimental and wrong, if they shed a few tears for their own countrymen? The most imporant thing on which to concentrate their attention, the most significant thing was therefore the tremendous and tragic happenings in the unhappy Punjab.

Those happenings had shown conclusively that the bureaucracy, the Civil Service was inefficient and was apt to be panic-striken. When it was panic-striken, it misjudged and mishandled things. It did not know its proper place in the Government of the country. The first object, therefore, of the deputation, was to awaken the democracy of England to the conditions prevailing in India to day.

WHAT INDIA WANTS.

Concluding Mr. Iyer said they did not want a devolution of powers into bureaucratic hands. They did not want to see a transfer of powers from Parliament to the Government of India to the Provincial Governments, unless there was also side by side with it an increasing measure of popular control. If the devolution was to deprive them of the right of appeal to Parliament against acts of the Government of India and to the Government of India against the acts of the Provincial Governments, the people of India wanted no such devolution of powers. In short, what they wanted was among other things an adequate budget control subject to a certain irreducible veto, and a franchise representative throughout the land. Unless they got these things, the Reforms would not satisfy them. He asked what use it was creating hopes if they were to be dashed to the ground. It was a supreme chance that the British public had before it of satisfying Indian aspirations and he had no doubt that it would take it.

THE PRESIDENT.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said, after paying a warm tribute to the lecturer, she was not going to make any comments on Mr. Iyer's interpretation or analysis of the Despatch of the Government of India. They knew well that he was one of the authorities in India, on those matters that require no facile rhetoric, but earnest thought, careful study, and the gift of assimilating all the substance of any documents. But with regard to the duty and the work of the deputation, she would say one word. The deputation's primary conceptions were to plead before the British democracy for the reforms —so-called Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms. But history had been so vivid, so tragic, in India, during the last few weeks, that automatically the reforms sank into insigni-

(Continued on page 10.)

AFGHAN CAMPAIGN.

WAZIRS LOOTING NADIR KHAN'S TRANSPORT.

REQUEST TO SUSPEND OPERATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, June 4.

It is reported that there are now no enemy troops east of the Kurram river in the vicinity of Thal. The Wazirs are believed to be looting Nadir Kahn's transport. The situation in Tochi Valley is quieter and the tribal lashkars are said to be dwindling and the total of scattered parties which remain is estimated at fifteen hundred. Incursions by bodies of Mahsuds and Sherannis are reported on the Derajat border, west of Dera Ismail Khan. A column has moved out to deal with these. Except for some occasional sniping from the north of the Kabul river there is, no change at Dakka.

A band consisting of some outlaws from beyond the frontier and bad characters from our border villages derailed a truck of one of our armoured trains near Kachi Garhi on the night of 1st instant. The inhabitants of Kafiristan are reported to have organised a raid and looted five thousand heads of livestock from the Afghans in Asmar district.

Sardar Abdul Khuddus who was sent by the Amir to Kandhar to take over the command in southern Afghanistan has now arrived at Dabrai eighteen miles from Chaman with a body of Afghan troops. He has written to the General Officer Commanding saying that he has received orders from Kabul regarding cessation of hostilities. A similar message has been received from Nadir Khan. They have been informed in reply that provided they do not remain in or enter British territory and do not engage in hostilities, we on our part will suspend operations pending acceptance of our conditions by the Amir.

NADIR KHAN'S HASTY RETREAT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, June 5.

The Associated Press special correspondent wires through Peshawar on 5th June:—

The Viceroy's reply to the Amir has been forwarded. Nadir Khan with Afghan troops, who was visiting Thal, has retired hurriedly before our relieving force, abandoning his camp and many guns and much ammunition. He has sent in a letter stating that the Amir has ordered him to suspend hostilities. There are no Afghans in Waziristan proper. Their quarrel is between us and the Mahsuds and must be settled independently on any arrangement made with the Amir. One local gathering of tribesmen has been dispersed with heavy losses and several towers destroyed.

RETREAT TO KHOST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, June 5.

A Press Communique states:—

June 5:—In Dakka area all is reported normal, though there has been a slight recrudescence of sniping and of cutting of the telegraph wires. Parachinar reports a successful action against Afghans. At Kharachi, fifty Afghan sepoys were taken prisoners, and we demolished two forts. Parachinar road is now reported as clear, except for a few snipers. Nadir Khan is said to have retired to Khost, and there is ample evidence that he departed hurriedly. In his camp at Yusuf Khel he abandoned tents, many documents, a large quantity of hospital equipment, two gun carriages, and a thousand live shells. On his line of retreat much baggage and ammunition was dropped, and this has been looted by villagers.

There are indications that a part of the Kandahar force, which had assembled at Dabrai under Abdul Qudus, is now withdrawing westwards.

UNREAL CHARACTER OF ALLIANCE WITH RUSSIA.

SITUATION IN WAZIRISTAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE.)
SIMLA, June, 3.

The Associated Press special correspondent wires through Peshawar on 2nd June:—An interesting sidelight on the unreal character of the Afghan alliance with Bolshevism is thrown by the treatment of Russian currency notes by the Afghan merchants and traders. They will not look at Bolshevik notes at any price which are regarded as bits of waste paper. The notes of the Tsar's Government however, still have some currency and though much depreciated the old hundred rouble note before the war was worth 150 British rupees in Kabul bazaars it is now exchanged at 21. When the Amir declared his onti-British policy the hundred rouble note fell to 18 rupees while Indian notes continued to remain at par. These facts show exactly what trading classes in Afghanistan think of the Amir's policy.

With reference to the situation in Waziristan it may be clearly understood that no Afghan troops entered either by Tochi or Gomal passes. In those parts the enemy to be dealt with are merely the tribal lashkars. Nadir Khan, Afghan General, made his incursion down the right bank of the Kurram river. No details of the relief of Thal are yet available but it would appear that the Afghans limbered up their guns and were off long before the relief column came in sight It is expected that all the Afghans now in Kurram will retire.

A special messenger from the Amir arrived at Landi Kotal on Saturday. The contents of the message have not been divulged but it may be guessed from the fact that when it was despatched Saleh Mahomed, Commander-in-Chief, who has now no illusions respecting the British arms had probably arrived in Kabul.

The Thal relief force has been materially assisted by aeroplanes. The enemy fled to the south presumably to reach Khost by a circuitous rout. Wazir lashkars in Tochi were attacked the day before yesterday from Miranshah and suffered considerably.

AFGHAN SUBJECTS IN BOMBAY.

REQUIRED TO REGISTER THEIR NAMES.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 (1) (b) of the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914 (III of 1914), the Bombay Government have ordered that all Afghan subjects in the Bombay Presidency shall within 15 days from date of this Notification register their names with, and furnish the particulars specified in the attached form to, the respective Superintendents of Police of the Districts in which they may be residing, or in the case of Bombay, the Commissioner of Police, or such other officers as may be deputed for the purpose by such Superintendent of Police or the Commissioner of Police, rsepectively.

The Governor in Council is also pleased to direct that no Afghan subject shall leave the District in which he is resident without a written permission of the District Magistrate of the District, or in Bombay of the Deputy Commissioner of Police Criminal Investigation Department, who should grant the licenses only if good reasons are adduced for the journey and after satisfying themselves that the *bona fides* of the applicant is beyond doubt

FURTHER LOYAL OFFERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, June 5.

Further offers of service in connection with the war with Afghanistan have been received by the Lieut.-Governor from Sardar Abdul Majid Khan, nephew of the late Sardar Ayub Khan, Hon. Capt. Gopal Singh and several other Mahomedans and Sikhs of the Punjab.

ASSAM-BURMA FRONTIER OPERATIONS.

BURMESE GOVERNMENT'S REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, June 5.

The local Government have published the report submitted to the Government of India on the operation on the Assam-Burma frontier in 1917-18. The total casualties were one British officer and 38 rank and file of the Burma Military Police killed, three British officers and 99 rank and file wounded. The lengthy list of mentions includes Lt.-Col. French Mullen, C.I.E., Director Inspector-General Military Police, who was in general charge of all the operations. Three separate risings are dealt with, between which it is difficult to find any direct connecting link, but they are undoubtedly manifestation of the same spirit of unrest prevailing on this frontier, which must be primarily traced to the prolongation of European War and its consequences in India.

UNDER THE PRESS ACT,

THE "BHAERSH" TO DEPOSIT RS.5,000

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, June 6.

Mr. Sunderlal, editor of the "Bhaersh" whose security of Rs. 1,500 was forfeited by the District Magistrate of Allahabad has filed a fresh declaration. The magistrate wanted security for Rs. 10,000. Mr. Sunderlal gave an assurance that no objectionable matter would be allowed in the paper in future and the magistrate reduced the amount to Rs. 5,000 to be deposited by 15th June.

DEPUTATIONS ANH THEIR DUTY.

(Continued from page 9.)

ficance, and the demand was, not for the reforms or concessions or the munificence of a grateful Government, but for justice, simple justice,, and nothing less than justice to a people which had been outraged. "Very little news comes from the Punjab, yet what comes to us sends a thrill through our very blood, a poignant agony through our very veins. Our brothers and sisters are tortured in mind and body —our brothers whose homes have been laid desolate and whose children are rendered orphan, because of a panic-stricken Government." The speaker then gave the instance of the young Kashmiri boy who, though shot eight times got up each time and said he had not yet been killed. The Police asked the crowd to disperse, but why should a pacific crowd disperse? A bullet suddenly knocked the boy down, but he rose and said "I am not dead." Eight times the bullet struck him and eight times he rose and said that he was not dead That noble example and the glorious minute of dissent written by her friend Sir Sankaran Nair were symbolical of their country and the great future before it. (Cheers).

On the motion of Mr. Munshi, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer and Mrs. Naidu.

Before dissolving the meeting, Mrs. Naidu announced that Mr. Hasan Imam, the distinguished Indian patriot, was going to head the Home Rule League Deputation, and Mr. Bhurgri was also to join it. She added there had been no real defection from the Home Rule League. It was possible that some of them differed as regarded details but it did not matter under what name the deputations went to England so long as they went to serve the cause of India. And though perhaps they went divided they would return united, merging what differences they had, in the service of India.

BOLSHEVISING EUROPE

RUSSO-GERMAN NEGOTIATIONS.

IN FULL SWING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 4.30 p.m., June 6.

STOCKHOLM.—The Russo-Scandivanian Information Bureau learns from Berne that negotiations between German and Russian Bolshevists are in full swing, and are being conducted through the well-known Socialist, Parvus, residing in Switzerland, who is also negotiating with Hungarian Bolshevists in order to organise a common front. The task of making agreement between Germany and Russian Soviet has been entrusted to Parvus, owing to his intimate connection with Scheidemann, Rantzau and Trotzky. The plan to organise Bolshevism on a large scale in most European countries including Turkey and the Balkans is being elaborated in view of the possible eventuality of Germany not signing the peace treaty. It is reported that Parvus is trying to establish complete abandonment of terriorism as the basis of Russo-German agreement. Parvus is a shareholder in all the leading German Social and Democratic papers.

KOLTCHAK'S OFFENSIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 2.
Recd. 9 a.m., June 6.

OMSK, May 24.—General Koltchak's offensive is continuing successfully in the Perm-Kazan railway sector. A number of villages and prisoners have been captured. Severe fighting occurred at the mouth of the Viatka river. The enemy was repeatedly repulsed.

PROCLAMATION OF RHENISH REPUBLIC.

A 24 HOUR STRIKE AS PROTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 11 p.m., June 6.

COPENHAGEN.—A Berlin semi-official telegram says that a protracted conference between Scheidemann and a hundred Rhenish members of the Assembly on 31st May rejected the idea of Rhenish autonomy and the severance of Rhineland from Prussia. The inhabitants of Mayence and Wiesbaden to-day began a twenty-four hours' strike as a protest against the proclamation of the independent Rhenish Republic.

MALAY STATES' WAR CONTRIBUTIONS.

PRINCE ALBERT'S SPLENDID TRIBUTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 11 p.m., June 6

Prince Albert and the officers of H. M. S. Malaya were the principal guests at he Victory dinner given by three hundred ex-Residents of the Malay States in Connaught Rooms. Sir Ernest Birch presided.

Prince Albert responding to the toast of the Royal Family said he would never forget the time he had served on H. M. S. Malaya. A lesson of the war that most impressed the world was the great strength of the invisible bond of the British Empire. All parts of it had poured out men and money to help the Motherland in time of need. The Malay States were among the first to prove their loyalty and generosity. All knew of their gift of the battleship but none realised the actual amount of their generous gifts. Firstly H. M. S. Malaya which did splendid work in the battle of Jutland. Then thirty-six aeroplanes, privately subscribed, were supplied to the Air Force and a hospital of over two hundred beds was established and operated in Hertfordshire under the management of Sir William Treloar. The contribution in men was equally generous. Every available man came over. 263 had been killed and 100 had been decorated. The women of the Malay States like their sisters throughout the Empire had worked unceasingly in sending comforts to troops in Vladivostok and Egyot. It was a wonderful record well worthy of the Empire and he was proud of the prilege of being a guest of the Malay States.

Sir Frank Swettenham proposed the "Fighting Forces." Vice-Admiral Robeck responded for the Navy, Sir Henry Horne for the Army and Brigadier-General Smith-Osborne for the Air Force. The last mentioned said that thirty-three Malay States aeroplanes fought on the western front.

Sir Ernest Birch proposing H. M. S. Malaya said that the vessel was given unfettered to serve anywhere but it would be a great disappointment if she was not sent out to be seen by the donors.

Rear-Admiral Boyle responding, recalled that H. M. S. Malaya at the time of the first Zeppelin raid was lying with many tons of explosives in lighters alongside. If the Zeppelins had found her there would not have been much left of the contribution of the Malay States.

"NEW CALL" CASE.

MR. ADWANI GRANTED BAIL.

(From our Correspondent.)
KARACHI, June 6.

Mr. Durgadas B. Adwani who was enlarged *ad interim* provisional bail till to-day, after being convicted for sedition in the "New Call" case to two years rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 was granted *pucca* bail to-day after hearing the crown side by the Judicial Commissioner, pending appeal, probably to be heard at the end of June.

TRIAL OF EDITOR OF "HINDVASI."

VALIDITY OF SANCTION FOR PROSECUTION QUESTIONED.

A "FRAUD UPON GOVERNMENT."

(From a Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD (SIND), June 5.

Mr. Jethmal, Editor of the "Hindvasi", a strong Home Rule daily of Sind, has been prosecuted under sections 124 A and 153 A of the Penal Code for an article in the "Hindvasi" of 5th April, commenting on the news contained in the press telegrams about the occurrences at Delhi on 30th March. The defence alleged that the translation of the whole article was not placed before Government when it gave sanction. Therefore the sanction was not valid. The defence alleged that the last 39 lines were not put before Government. In these lines the accused advised that there should be no injury to person or property, that the Satyagrahis should even love their opponents.

The Additional Superintendent of Police, Delhi, was examined by the prosecution as to details of the Delhi incidents. He is to be examined on commission at Delhi. The defence also may examine a number of leading citizens of Delhi on the same matter.

As regards the incompleteness of the translation, Mr. Kirkpatrick, District Superintendent of Police, the complainant, said that he saw a translation of the article at Karachi where he had gone at the end of April and the beginning of May at a confidential meeting. As far as he remembered it was a translation of the whole article, but he could not swear to it. He received the translation from the Commissioner's office on 11th May, but on being asked whether it was a whole translation he claimed privilege, saying it was confidential and the Court upheld that under sections 123 and 124 of the Evidence Act. Section 123 concerns evidence derived from unpublished official records relating to affairs of state and section 124 relates to communications made in official confidence when he considers that public interests would suffer. Witness said he felt the last portion must have been there, for there was a discussion on it. Asked who were present at the discussion, witness declined to answer and claimed privilege and the Court upheld the objection under the Evidence Act.

Witness did not remember if the last portion of the article was in translation. Witness did not remember if he subsequently received a second translation. He would look up his confidential record and then answer.

TRANSLATOR'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Nabibux, native Assistant Commissioner, who had made the translation, was then examined. He said he had made two translations, one about the 10th April, another after the case had been filed to enable the Court to judge the nature of the article. Later on, witness said he made a second translation because he had to appear in the Court and testify to the correctness of every word. A copy of the first translation was sent to the Government of Bombay on 10th April.

In cross-examination witness said he saw only the cover of the letter sent to Government. The letter was given to him sealed.

JURISDICTION QUESTIONED.

On the hearing being resumed on 4th April, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Bar.-at-law, who appeared for the accused together with Mr. Santdas Mangharam, took a preliminary objection regarding the jurisdiction of the Court. He contended that the Court had no jurisdiction unless the provisions of section 196 of the Criminal Procedure Code are complied with. There must be an order or authority from the Governor-in-Council. Mr. Baptista said he would have to elaborate at some length in order that there may be no mistake or misunderstanding about the nature of his objection.

The Magistrate interrupted—"No, not at length, but as concise as possible."

Mr. Baptista—"With all anxiety to be concise and precise, I fear I cannot do it in less than half an hour." Mr. Baptista then read out section 196 and pointed out that the essential ingredients were (1) an order passed by the Local Government. In the present case there is an order, but he submitted that the order was no order and was non-existent in the eye of the law, if it were obtained by fraud or misrepresentation. In the present case the fraudulent misrepresentation consisted in placing before the Local Government only a part translation of the article omitting the last portion, wherein the accused repudiates violence and recommends strict adherence to the principles of Satyagraha, namely, no violence, no injury to any person or property and love and goodwill even to opponents or adversaries. Now under the ruling of Sir Lawrence Jenkins in 37 Calcutta, it is essential that the order should be preceded by a deliberate determination. This provision was for the protection of journalists, but a deliberate determination was impossible unless the whole article was before the Local Government, especially the part which is favourable to the accused. Whether the Government would or would not have sanctioned the prosecution if the whole article were before Government fully translated, is not the question. My present submission is that Government was misled or deceived into sanction by deliberately placing before the Government a part of the translation of the article. Moreover, the first line was falsely translated. A fraud upon Government would vitiate the sanction *ab initio*. I, therefore, want an opportunity to cross-examine the witnesses and also to examine the members of the Council for the purpose of establishing fraudulent misrepresentation in obtaining the sanction. The second point is that the sanction should be by the Local Government. Local Government means the Governor-in-Council and not one or two members thereof. In the case against Dr. Naidu it turned out that the sanction was by one member and the Madras High Court held that the sanction was vitiated and acquitted the acoused upon this ground. It may be that in the present case only one member has sanctioned the prosecution. At present the Court will presume under section 114 of the Evidence Act that the whole Council has sanctioned, but this presumption is rebuttable and not absolute and I want an opportunity to examine the members of the Council upon this point as well when I examine them upon the question of fraud played on them. Your Worship will no doubt agree that fraud vitiates the order or authority.

OBJECTION OVERULED.

The Magistrate.—There is no doubt that fraud would vitiate the order, but you are attacking the opinion of Government and you have to establish that this opinion is not well founded.

Mr. Baptista.—With all respects I fear your Worship has not understood my contention. I am not attacking the opinion. I am submitting that Government had not the whole article before them, that Government was deliberately misled into issuing the order. I submit Government might not have sanctioned the prosecution if this whole article were before the Government.

The Magistrate.—This is covered by the decision I have already given. I see no reason to alter my decision.

Thereupon, Mr. Baptista presented a written application, upon which the Magistrate ruled that that he would not allow any evidence, any cross-examination of witnesses directed for the purpose of establishing that the order or authority of Government to file the complaint was obtained by fraud and was vitiated in the manner contended for.

Mr. Baptista, thereupon, cross examined Mr. Nabibux on other points, leaving the examination of the witness on the explanation of various phrases in the Sindhi article to Mr. Santdas.

HONOURS.

MR. ABDUR RAHIM KNIGHTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, June 6.

The following Knighthoods, are announced:—The Hon. Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim, Judge of the Madras High Court, the Hon. Mr. W. A. Ironside, Messrs. Bird and Co. (since deceased); the Hon. Khan Zulfikar Ali Khan of Maler Kotla; the Hon. Mr. Frank W. Carter, Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., Calcutta; Colonel G. P. Lenox-Conyngham, R. E., Survey Department, Dehra Dun; Horace E. Mules, Esq., Chairman, Karachi Port Trust; Alfred Chatterton, Esq., Indian Educational Service (retired), member, Indian Industrial Commission; James Allan Horne, Esq., Controller of Munitions, Bombay.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

HOME LIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 2nd.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 6.

A number of "Gazettes" contain an enormous list of awards on the occasion of the King's Birthday for services during the war. The following are the chief awards to Indian Army Officers:—

For services in Egypt:—C. B.:—Lieut-Col. L. C. Jones and G. M. Morris; C. M. G.:—Lieut.-Col. E. H. Sweet and Major A. W. Mones;

For services in Egypt:—C. B.:—Lt.-Col. C. H. Davies; C. M. G.:—Lieut.-Cols. W. W. White, A. J. Macnab, C. L. Gregory, G. M. Smith, P. B. Sangster, Majors C. A. Godwin, W. S. Leslie, P. L. Beddy, T. C. Catty Thomas, Nisbet, W. G. Green, and C. R. Harbodd.

For services in Salonika:—C. M. G.:—Colonel J. K. Tod and Lieut.-Col. G. A. Beatty.

For services in Aden:—O. B. E.:—(Officer) Major I. M. Macrae, M. C.:—Lieut. Charles Hodding.

For services during the war:—C. M. G.: Major-General W. G. Salmond, Lieut.-Col. J. A. Honison-Crauford; Majors J. A. Chamier, C. J. Allanson.

Distinguished Flying Crosses:—Captains Owen Hughes, Gyles, Mackrell; Lieuts. D. B. Cumming, G. R. Travis, and J. M. Batting. Air Force Cross:—Lieut. Thomas Gilbert.

For services in France and Flanders:—Major A. G. Thompson.

ADMIRAL BEATTY AND MARSHALL HAIG MADE M. O. M.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., June 6.

The Birthday Honours include:—Admiral Beatty and Field Marshall Haig, who are made members of the Order of Merit, Prince of Wales and Prince Albert, Personal Aide-de-Camps to the King, Prince of Wales to be Colonel of the Welsh Guards and Prince Arthur of Connaught to be Brevet Lieut.-Colonel.

G.C.S.I. FOR LORD PENTLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 2.
Recd. 12-15 p.m. June 6.

The King has invested Lord Pentland with the Grand-Commandership of the Star of India and Lady Pentland with the Dame-Commandership of the British Empire.

OFFICIALS IN HONGKONG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 4.30 p.m., June 6.

The Birthday Honours include the following:—

To be G. C. M. G.—Sir F. H. May, Governor of Hongkong.

K. C. M. G.—Mr. Stubbs, Governor-designate of Hongkong.

Knighthood—John Nicholson of Singapore.

K. B. E.—Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher of Hongkong.

LATEST CABLES.

KING'S BIRTHDAY IN LONDON

ENTHUSIASTIC CELEBRATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 3.
Recd. mid-night, June 6.

The King's birthday was celebrated today, throughout the Empire, with the greatest enthusiasm. The chief feature of official celebrations in London was the Trooping of Colour by the Guards Brigade in Hyde Park. The weather was fine and enormous crowds were present. The queen and Princess Mary and the ladies of the Royal Family occupied the pavilion near the saluting base. The King accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught followed by Field-Marshall Haig and other notables and the King's Indian Orderlies rode to the Park, where massed bands played the National Anthem and the Royal Standard was hoisted. After the Trooping ceremony, Their Majesties watched the troops' march past Buckingham Palace.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

REPRESENTATION OF DOMINIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 3.
Recd. mid-night, June 6.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir John Norton-Griffiths, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government intended that the representation of the Dominions in the League of Nations should be as full as that of smaller sovereign nations. The representatives of the Dominions would be eligible for appointment to the Executive Council on exactly the same terms as other members of the League, who were not permanently represented thereon.

Mr. Lyle asked: Has provision been made against settlement within the Empire of four thousand Austrian and German prisoners now in Japan?

Mr. Bonar Law replied that they would come under the regulations regarding the admission of aliens, which varied in different parts of the Empire.

GERMANS IN OCCUPIED TERRITORIES.

TREATMENT METED OUT TO THEM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 3.
Recd. midnight, June 6.

In the Commons replying to Col. Wedgwood as to whether the Germans in occupied territories have to take off hats and step off sidewalks on meeting British officers, Mr. Churchill said, amid loud cheers, that when the Germans address British officers they are required to take off their hats. He saw no reason to suppose that the practice would be discontinued after the signing of Peace. This was one of the military regulations deemed suitable and appropriate to the period of occupation. The regulations were very much less severe than those which the Germans were accustomed to impose in occupied territories and he believed that our regulations would bear comparison with any of the other great powers during the war. He was not prepared to deprive the army of its rights.

Replying to a supplementary question as regards the American practice, Mr. Churchill said he was quite content to be guided by officers responsible for the conduct of the British army which was not likely to be unduly severe. (Cheers.)

LORD FRENCH'S BOOK.

DENOUNCED BY MR. ASQUITH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 3.
Recd. midnight, June 6.

Mr. Asquith speaking at a luncheon in Connaught Rooms denounced Lord French's book as an illadvised, unhappy incomplete and partial narrative and a flagrant breach of the best traditions of public service. He declared that the charge that the Asquith Government failed to supply sufficient artillery and ammunition was without foundation. Lord French's reference to Kitchener's visit to France travestied the facts. Before the visit Lord French sent a message to the Government in regard to his contemplated movements which filled them with consternation because they amounted in effect to leaving our Allies in the lurch at a moment of their extreme need.

BOLSHEVIKS TAKEN PRISONERS ON VAGA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 3.
Recd. mid-night, June 6.

A communique from Archangel, says:—On the night of 30th May, a Russian scout company surrounded a detachment of Bolsheviks, south of Mala Beresnik on the Vaga river and took prisoner forty-seven. One of our aeroplanes dropping bombs struck the enemy barge on the Vaga.

HUNGARIANS DEFEAT RUMANIANS.

NORTH OF THEISS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 4.
Recd. mid-night, June 6.

COPENHAGEN.—A semi-official telegram from Budapest, says that Hungarian Soviet troops on 1st June defeated the Rumanians, north of Theiss, severing the Rumanian and Czech fronts.

The Hungarians are pursuing the Czechs on the entire line.

RECENT DISTURBANCES.

ROWLATT BILLS, THE ONLY CAUSE.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S VIEW.

Emeritus writes as follows to the "Westminister Gazette" under date April 21:—

The reports of the recent lamentable disturbances in India are such as to require a clearer explanation than that attempted by Mr. Montagu in the House of Commons. I have just returned from India after a residence there of over twenty years, during which time I have been in close and constant communication with Indians of all classes; and as a result of such communication I venture the opinion that these disturbances are directly due to the Rowlatt Sedition Bills, and not to any deep-laid conspiracy which is using those Bills as a pretext. The Bills contain two provisions. They empower Local Governments to issue letires de cachet against persons whom they suspect, but cannot prove, to have been guilty of seditious offences. And they provide that, if and when Government is willing to proceed to a trial in such cases, the trials shall be held, not under the ordinary procedure and before the ordinary courts, but before special tribunals constituted ad hoc by Government. It was frankly admitted in the Montagu-Chelmsford report that the Indian Government cannot trust its ordinary courts in sedition cases. Now provisions of this kind are, and must be, distasteful to Englishmen. They are still more so to the Indians who are to be subject to them; and no misrepresentation on the part of agitators is needed to make them so. They were, however loyally accepted by Indians so long as they were in force as a temporary war measure. It is the proposal to continue them after the end the war that has evoked such widespread and, as I believe, honest opposition. That the opposition is honest is sufficiently shown by the fact that every single Indian member of the Imperial Legislative Council opposed the Bills. All of these gentlemen are men of intellect and education, and most of them are admittedly perfectly loyal supporters of British rule. Their case is that the provisions in question have done their work, that sedition in India is now at an end, that the continuance of such provisions is a slur on Indian loyalty, and involves at least the risk of injustice to individuals, and that Government should wait until proof is forthcoming of the continued necessity of these provisions before placing them on the Statute-book. If such proof is supplied by future experience, then they promise their support to these and any other measures that Government may propose. Now surely here they are on firm ground. Whether sedition is or is not at an end in India is an arguable point. Government says it is not; the Indian members say that it is. Experience will be decisive, and if experience supports the view of Government, legislation can then be carried through at once. Why not await it? I am myself an Englishman, and a strong supporter of law and order in India. But I do feel that in this matter the opponents of the Rowlatt Bills have a good case, that the Government of India would have been well advised to listen to them, and that its refusal to do so is a good and sufficient ground for a strong and genuine public agitation. It may be that advantage has been taken of this state of things by those who advocate disloyalty and violence. That is what is apt to happen when such persons are presented with a good case; but it should not be allowed to prejudice the merits of the case. I believe myself that the introduction of these Bills at the present time, and the passing them in the face of a unanimous vote of Indian representatives in the Legislative Council, was a serious tactical error on the part of the Government of India, which the Secretary of State would do well to correct by refusing assent to the Bills. I am aware that such action would be open to misconstruction in India. But I regard such misconstruction as the lesser of two evils. We are now proposing—rightly or wrongly—to take a serious step towards responsible government in India: and the first principle of such government is that when the Executive makes a mistake it should take the consequences in the shape of any loss of prestige which may follow the overruling of its proposals.

RABINDRANATH TAGORE'S PROTEST.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika":—The news will no doubt create the profoundest impression throughout the length and breadth of the country that Rabindra Nath Tagore has renounced his Knighthood as a protest against the pitiless policy of repression now pursued in the Punjab. In a feeling and forcible letter to the Viceroy the poet says that it is impossible for him to retain the distinctions conferred on him when his countrymen in the Punjab were being treated in a most unjustifiable manner. We sincerely trust that His Excellency the Viceroy will appreciate the noble motive which has actuated Rabindra Nath Tagore to address this unique letter to him and take his sentiments in the same spirit in which they have been offered. Rabindra Nath is already an idol of the nation. His present move, will enshrine his name for all ages to come in the hearts of his countrymen. He concludes his letter with these words:—

"And these are the reasons which have painfully compelled me to ask your Excellency, with due deference and regret, to relieve me of my title of Knighthood, which I had the honour to accept from His Majesty the King at the hands of your predecessor, for whose nobleness of heart I still entertain great admiration."

May we hope that the protest coming from such a quarter and in such a form will not go in vain. When men like Sir Sankaran Nair and Rabindra Nath Tagore have gone out of their way in criticising so strongly the present policy of the Government it may be presumed there is some screw loose somewhere, and it is the paramount duty of the rulers to recognise it and take steps to set it right.

REVOLT OF THE I. C. S.

THE REWARD.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" writes:—

As we have said, the most striking thing about the Government of India's final reform-proposals as presented in their latest Despatch, is the proof which these offer of the complete success of the revolt of the Indian Civil Service. Almost every point against which the Civilians raised their protest has been decided in their favour by the Government of India. The Indian Civil Service were threatend first of all, with the loss of the few highest prizes which provincial satrap had hitherto offered them. From the very first, the I. C. S. men had their lien on all the Lieutenant-Governorships in the country. The Governorship of Bombay and Madras were the only two provincial satrapies which were, as a rule, beyond their reach. In 1912, after the repeal of the Curzonian partition of Bengal, that province was raised to the status of a Governorship, and the number of highest provincial headships open to I. C. S. ambition was consequently reduced by one.

Subsequently the M.-C. scheme proposed to establish a Governor and Council in all the provinces. It threatened, thus, to take away all the provincial administrations from the I. C. S. men. The M.-C. scheme did not openly say that all the provincial Governors must, as a rule, be appointed by the sovereign on the recommendation of responsible ministers, and from outside the permanent services in India. But the implication was, undoubtedly, there. Indeed the idea of outside Governors in all the provinces with Executive Councils, appealed to Indian publicists, who have always felt that the permanent services in India have been the greatest obstacles in the way of real constitutional progress in the country. Even many a Viceroy and Governor has often felt and sometimes expressed the same feeling. Indian public opinion, therefore, frankly welcomed this proposal.

But the Government of India has clearly "whittled" this proposal down. They recommend that there must be no Governors for Burma and Assam. We take it, that they support the idea of a Governor for the Central Provinces. One fails to see why the honour should be refused to Burma, and even to Assam. The only thing in favour of it would be that the continuance of existing arrangements in Assam would keep down expenses. But the Government of India is not evidently moved by such petty considerations, for they clearly say that the salary of the heads of provincial administration shall remain as now except in C. P. and Assam. The Central Provinces will have a Governor, necessarily who will draw a larger salary than the Chief Commissioner. Assam will continue under a Chief Commissioner, but he will draw a higher salary than now. This is surely to the interest of the I. C. S. But though all the provinces except Burma and Assam will have Governors at their head, they will be "non-I. C. S." men only in Bombay, Madras, and Bengal; all the other provincial Governors will be appointed from the I. C. S. The arrangement, though naturally satisfactory to the I. C. S. will take away a good deal from the moral, as distinguished from the constitutional value of the proposed reform in this matter.

In the next place, the M.-C. scheme proposed only one European official member for the Provincial Executive Councils. The Government of India proposed that there should be two European official members in these Councils. We are not told whether there will be another or two more non-official Indian members of these Councils also as the spirit of the M.-C. proposals in this matter certainly requires. But we have no reasons to think that the Government of India at all contemplate such large and costly Executive Councils in the provinces. Indian opinion will not support such needless waste of public money either. We may safely take it that the Government of India think it enough that the Provincial Governments will be helped by Indian Ministers, and these new openings offer a sufficient compensation for the loss of one seat which is occupied at present by Indian non-officials in the Provincial Executive. A more preposterous "reform" could not be imagined. But it shows what we are to expect from "Dolly reforming herself."

Then, the Government of India have taken precious care to protect the prestige and soothe the wounded vanity of the I. C. S. men who, under the M.-C. scheme, might be called upon to receive their "orders" from "black" Ministers. In the first place, while the Executive Councillors will be appointed by Royal Sign Manual, the Ministers will be appointed by the Governors. The M.-C. scheme suggested no such degrading and differential arrangement for the appointment of Ministers. In the next place, the M.-C. scheme is silent as to the pay of the Ministers, whether it is to be the same as or less than that of the Executive Councillors; the Government of India sees "no real reason to prescribe for Ministers the scale of salaries fixed for members of Council." Thirdly, the Ministers will be liable to be dismissed by the Governor, while the Executive Councillors can only be dismissed by the authority of the taking to which they will owe their appointment. It will thus be seen that a most determined attempt has been made to lower the status and prestige of the Ministers while those of the I. C. S. members of the Provincial Governments will be distinctly under the Government of India's "actual proposals."

But the Government of India have not rested satisfied with simply placing the Ministers in an inferior position to the I. C. S. members of the Provincial Governments. They have gone much further and proposed arrangements the result of which will be to practically lower the Minister in the estimation of even his own official subordinates. For they propose (No. 19) that "permanent heads of departments and secretaries to Government are to have the right of direct access to the Governor." Some of the gentlemen will have to work under Ministers and it requires little or no imagination to realise what this arrangement will mean to the poor ministers.

Lastly, we are told that though "cases of minor importance may be disposed of by the minister on his own authority"—"the Secretary or the permanent head of the Department is to bring to the Governor's notice cases which he thinks the Governor should see." If these generous proposals are accepted by the Government in White-Hall, and incorporated in the proposed Bill, we shall pity the Indian who will agree to accept the position of minister. No man with any sense of selfrespect in him will be able to do so. As regards others, well!

The whole thing proves, however, as we have said the complete success of the I. C. S. revolt.

ROWLATT BILLS.

AGITATION IN ENGLAND.

The London Correspondent of the "Indian Daily News" writes:—

It almost looks as if we were on the eve of a fierce agitation against the Rowlatt Bills the need for which has not yet been made clear to many who have no sympathy with Extremists either at home or in India. The British Committee of the National Congress have issued a long statement in which it is contended that without these measures the Government possess sufficient powers to deal with such emergencies as may arise certainly for the first twelve months following the conclusion of peace and suggesting that the recent deplorable mass demonstrations leading to riots, incendiarism and loss of life are attributable to this exceptional and as the authors of the statement contend exceedingly ill-timed legislation. The same view is expressed by a writer signing himself "Emeritus" of a letter to which the "Westminster Gazette" gave prominence on Tuesday, "I have" he says "just returned from India after a residence there of over twenty years, during which time I have been in close and constant communication with Indians of all classes and as a result of such communication I venture the opinion that these disturbances are directly due to the Rowlatt Sedition Bills and not to any deep-laid conspiracy which is using those Bills as a pretext.' He urges that the Secretary of State would do well to correct "a serious tactical error on the part of the Government of India" by refusing assent to the Bills. "I am aware" the "Westminster's" correspondent adds "that such action would be open to misconstruction in India. But I regard such misconstruction as the lesser of two evils. We are now proposing—rightly or wrongly—to take a serious step towards responsible government in India; and the first principle of such Government is that when the Executive makes a mistake it should take the consequences in the shape of any loss of prestige which may follow the overruling of its proposals." This protest and appeal would have had more weight if "Emeritus" had had the courage to sign his name. The same remark applies to the support which is given him in the columns of the same journal yesterday by an anonymous correspondent "Fair Play". *Inter alia* he points out that the evidence on which the Rowlatt Committee acted was almost entirely documentary, going back to ten or twelve years ago and relating to matters elaborately investigated by the Government and the Courts many years ago. "Surely" he says "the question must suggest itself. Would it not have been more statesmanlike, not to say chivalrous, to have continued to rely on Indian loyalty instead of imposing fresh coercive legislation?"

A "FORTNIGHTLY" ARTICLE.

In the new number of the "Fortnightly Review" published to-day there is an ably-written article on "The Political Situation in India". It is signed "B" and dated India, January 19th. The writer concludes his survey of the position vis-a-vis the Montagu-Chelmsford proposals as follows:—

"If this reading of the situation in India be correct, the responsibility of the new Parliament of Great Britain will indeed be heavy. It seems probable that this Parliament may be called upon to decide between those who put forward a scheme based on the hitherto accepted interpretation of the promise made on August 20th, and those who believe that the declaration will be satisfied by a scheme which concerns itself with the present alone; between scheme which if regarded askance by administrators trained in the old regime, boldly opens the door for the operation of those principles of liberty and free will for which the Empire and India herself, spilled blood like water, and some other plan more cautions more akin to old conditions, and perhaps less inspired by noble if ideal, visions of India as a self-governing Dominion within the Commonwealth of Nations."

I understand that it is the present intention to introduce the Indian Reform Bill in Parliament shortly after Whitsuntide or about six weeks hence when it is expected that the Committee on India Office reconstruction will have completed their investigations and written their report.

EGYPTIAN INFLUENCE.

It might be worth while for the Government of India to ask the authorities in Cairo to keep an eye on Egyptian visitors to outward and homeward bound Indian passenger vessels when they call at Egyptian ports. Within the past few weeks some Indian friends on their way to this country were approached as I understand on their boat at Port Said by an Egyptian, a man of position in the Egyptian service, who they tell me talked sedition to them with a very obvious intent. They gathered from what he said that the recent troubles in Egypt were in no way concerned with Turkey or Turkish questions, but were purely anti-British.

The Bank of Bengal rate of interest is reduced to-day by one per cent. and is now stands at 5 per cent.

CRICKET AT MATHERAN.

LADIES BEAT GENTLEMEN.

MRS. BOMANJI PERFORMS THE "HAT TRICK."

The interesting annual cricket fixture between Ladies and Gentlemen at Matheran came off this week, resulting in a win for the former by 9 runs. The Gentlemen batted with sticks three inches in width and bowled and fielded left-handed. It was arranged that each infringement of these rules should result in a "penalty," the Ladies scoring 4 runs if their opponents used the right hand in stopping the ball, and one run if they stopped it with their legs.

The Gentlemen going into bat first were all disposed off for a paltry total of 62 runs, the only two men on their side to enter into double figures being H. M. Mody and Jehangir Ardeshir. The rest were unable to make anything like a stand against the fine bowling of Mrs. D Bomanji, who captained the Ladies. She achieved a remarkable bowling performance, securing no less than fourteen wickets, four of which she captured in succession, performing the "hat trick."

Going into bat, the Ladies scored 71 runs, 44 of which resulted from "penalties". Mrs. Allbless was the top scorer, making 28 runs by some very exhilarating cricket, hitting all round the wicket

19 played on the Gentlemen's side, and 16 on the Ladies' side. The former were captained by Mr. H. F. Commissariat, and the latter by Mrs. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji.

PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN THE "HINDU."

PRESS DEFENCE FUND OPENED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June, 5.

At a public meeting held last evening with Dewan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai in the chair, a resolution was passed placing on record the deep and grateful appreciation of the valuable services the "Hindu" has rendered to the people and expressing public confidence in the policy of the "Hindu." Resolutions emphatically protesting against the use of executive powers under the Press Act against the keepers of presses, and urging repeal of the Press Act were also passed. A Press Defence Fund was opened for carrying a constitutional agitation to obtain the repeal of the Press Act.

Mr. Kosturiranga Aiyangar in thanking the meeting suggested an organised agitation in England and said that reprint and publication of the articles objected to as on account of the repressive measures taken against the newspapers in all parts of the country during the last two months would make a conclusive case for repeal of the Press Act.

HINDU-MOSLEM ENTENTE.

The free admission of Mahomedans to Hindu temples and of Hindus to Mahomedan mosques on recent occasions at Delhi, Bombay, Patna and other places, was a noteworthy sign of the times. It has been sought to be explained away as the outcome of temporary political excitement. But no such explanation will cover the following remarkable incident reported by Deva'aya, a monthly journal, devoted to religious topics, published in Calcutta: "On the 30th December, 1918, a very interesting and unique function took place at Jalalpur. The Hindu temple of Nandadulol Jieu at that village being in a ruinous condition Vaishnava Bhaktas of Calcutta and of the locality made arrangement for erecting a new temple in place of the old one and the 30th December last was fixed for laying the foundation stone of the same; and it was to be laid either by Probhupad Atulkrishna Goswami or Mahamahopadhyaya Promothanath Tarkabhusan. They were both unavoidably prevented from going to the place on the appointed day. The organisers were in a difficulty, for it was the earnest desire of all of them that the foundation should be laid by a devout Bhakta. At 2 p.m., Khan Bahadur Moulvi Asanulla, M.A., additional Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, arrived at the place. His devotion was well known to the organizers and he was unanimously elected president of the meeting. He delivered a touching speech permeated by love and devotion and then amidst sweet Sankirtan laid the foundation of the temple. This is a unique event in our religious world and marks great progress in the liberalisation of religious ideas. We offer our felicitation to the organisers of the function as well as to the revered Khan Bahadur."—"The Indian Social Reformer."

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT FOR INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June, 5.

Information has been received from the Secretary of State that the Royal Commission on the Wheat Supplies has agreed to place at the disposal of the Government of India an additional quantity of 75,000 tons of Australian wheat. Two steamers carrying about 15,000 tons of wheat are expected to arrive in India early in July.

The Government of India have decided to reopen the war leave up to a limit of thirty days for British officers of British and Indian Services, British other ranks, Indian officers and Indian other ranks of all units in India and North West Frontier and Baluchistan Forces.

Mr. H. H. Mackney was married yesterday to Miss Muriel Chishlom, daughter of Mr. Malcolm Chishlom, Deputy Inspector General C. I. D., Burma.

SIMPLEX MILLS.

An ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Simplex Mills Company, Limited was held at the registered office on Thursday when in the absence of Sir Shapurji Broacha, Chairman of the Company, Hon. Mr. Phiroze Sethna was voted to the chair. The report and audited accounts of the Company were taken as read. The report reads thus:—

"From the accompanying Profit and Loss account and Balance Sheet for the 15 months ending 31st March, 1919 it will be seen that during the period, a loss of Rs. 4,57,177-10-8 has been made. From this the balance of Rs. 45,420-8-8 brought over from the previous account being deducted, the net loss is reduced to Rs. 4,11,757-2-0. In view of this loss the Agents have agreed to forego the minimum commission to which they are entitled. The sum of Rs. 6,00,000 already paid to Shareholders in interim dividend at the rate of Rs. 100 per share has been charged to the Dividend Equalization Fund and the Reserve Fund Accounts.

During the period under review 1,200 shares which were unallotted were issued by the Company at the price of Rs. 800 each and the premium of Rs. 6,60,000 realised thereby had been carried to the credit of the Reserve Fund Account.

You are requested to sanction a donation of Rs. 1,000 to the New Seamen's Institute Building and Endowment Fund.

The Mill Buildings, Machinery and the Property of the Company have been insured for Rs. 1,26,38,225 and the Company's Profits and Standing Charges for Rs. 15,00,000 per annum."

In moving the adoption of the report Mr. Sethna said that this was the first year when the Company had shown a loss which he said was due to the Agent Mr. Wadia remaining bullish in cotton and owing to amount of Rs. 3 lakhs due from parties having had to be written off and the piece goods market having gone down certain contracts had to be settled. The Company was therefore unable to declare a further dividend. Mr. Sethna, however, hoped that matters would improve next year and that the Company would be in a position to present a more satisfactory report and declare a dividend. He regretted the unavoidable absence of Mr. Wadia and Sir Shapurji Broacha from the meeting. Mr. Halai asked the chairman for particulars regarding the holding of the mill in cotton cloth, yarn and waste, which were given. Mr. Halai next asked whether the 3 lakhs referred to by the chairman as having been written off was due by the nearest relation of one of the directors. The chairman did not know. Mr. Halai thought it was really wrong of the directors to have written off the amount during Mr. Wadia's absence which he thought was a valuable asset. Mr. Dinshaw assured the meeting that the directors would take necessary steps for the recovery of the said amount.

Mr. Halai then moved that in view of the fact that Mr. Wadia who alone could properly explain the circumstances to the meeting, the meeting should be adjourned for a month as Mr. Wadia was cabled to come over to Bombay. Mr. Dinshah opposed the motion on the ground that 15 months had already elapsed since the last meeting and that the accounts had to be submitted to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies in due time. Mr. Halai in pressing his motion for adjourning the meeting to this day month—to enable Mr. Wadia to return to India in time to attend the meeting and explain the circumstances, regretted the attitude of the directors who were opposed to his motion. The question was one of vital importance to the shareholders and as an allegation had been made against Mr. Wadia it would only be fair to postpone the meeting pending Mr. Wadia's return. Mr. Halai pointed out that relying on explanations furnished by Mr. Wadia the directors had declared an *ad interim* dividend of Rs. 100 and Mr. Halai thought that therefore there was no particular reason why the directors should rush through the adoption of the report at this meeting and not give the shareholders an opportunity to verify their statements. There was a further reason became the Simplex Scrip was the hot favourite of the Bazar and it was stated that if Mr Wadia had been bull in cotton the directors had been bears in the scrip of this mill and hence the balance sheet which was sought to be adopted.

The motion was seconded by Dr. Postwala and supported by Mr. Chunilal Shah and declared carried by a majority.

The directors then suggested that it would be better if the meeting was allowed to stand over for 2 months. This was agreed to and carried as a substantive proposition.

FAMINE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

There was slight to moderate rain during the week in parts of Karachi, Surat, Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri and Dharwar districts and in Savantvadi State. The fall was heavy in parts of the Southern Maratha Country States. Standing summer crops are in fair to good condition in several districts. Preparations are being made for kharif cultivation. Scarcity of fodder continues to be felt in almost all districts. The majority of the cattle are in indifferent condition in the Presidency, except in the Konkan. Supply of water for drinking purposes is generally sufficient, but the supply for irrigation is in most districts reported to be deficient. Prices of food-grains are high but generally steady.

The report on scarcity and famine is as follows:—There was slight or moderate rain during the week in parts of the Deccan and the Belgaum and Bijapur districts. Lands are being prepared for the next season. Relief works are in progress in the Ahmednagar district and in parts of the Panch Mahals, Poona and Satara districts. Village works continue in Gujarat and in the Rewa Kantha Agency. Test works are open in parts of the Panch Mahals and Poona districts and in some States of Kathiawar. The numbers of persons on relief works on the last day; of the week ending 31st May were 14,426 in the Panch Mahals, 18,000 in Ahmednagar, 11,307 in Poona, and 2,089 in Satara district. The numbers of dependants were 15,291 in the Panch Mahals, 8,500 in Ahmednagar, 2,928 in Poona and 1,029 in the Satara district. The numbers on gratuitous relief, including village servants, were 4,242 in Ahmedabad, 5,082 in the Panch Mahals, 12,965 in Kaira, 5,543 in Broach, 7,183 in Kathiawar, 1187 in East Khandesh, 6 657 in West Khandesh, 2,893 in Nasik, 16,340 in Ahmednagar, 13,494 in Poona, 2,917 in Sholapur, 3,982 in Satara, 5,658 in Bijapur and 3,833 in the Belgaum district and 994 in the Native States in the Kathiawar Agency and 967 in those of Rewa Kantha. The numbers on village works were 846 in Ahmedabad, 1,009 in the Panch Mahals, 2,316 in Kaira and 1,913 in the Belgaum district and 994 in the Native Agency. The numbers on works in the Native States in the Rewa Kantha Agency were 1,815. The numbers on test works were 569 in the Panch Mahals and 718 in the Poona district. The number of workers in some of the Kathiawar States was 157. The people on relief works are generally in good condition and relief measures are adequate. No marked increase in mortality and crime is reported. Medical arrangements are adequate and public health is generally good except for slight cholera and small-pox in some places. No wandering or emaciation was noticed. The prices of food-grains are high but generally stationary. Cheap grain shops are working in several districts. Takavi is being freely advanced. Private charitable relief continues to be distributed in several places. The supply of fodder and water is deficient over an extensive area. Fodder is still being supplied to affected areas under Government arrangement, and the use of prickly pear is extending. Numerous cattle are subsisting on this fodder in the Ahmednagar and Poona districts. The condition of cattle is generally indifferent throughout the affected area.

INDIAN DEBATE.

A THIN HOUSE AS USUAL.

THE PRESS ON REFORM.

The "Englishman's" London correspondent cabled on May 23:—

Yesterday's Indian Budget statement caused little noteworthy criticism in the press. Indians trooped up in large numbers but the discussion even of Mr. Montagu's speech was in a thin house. Extremists generally are very disappointed at the decision to refer the Reforms Bill to a Joint Committee of both Houses, though this is really the wisest course since it brings the best intelligence to bear on the problem and avoids two investigations.

Major Ormsby-Gore's opposition to the suggestion that members of the Departmental committee investigating the future of the India Office have heard all the evidence possible, but this is not the popular view. It should be remembered Major Ormsby-Gore is a close friend of the Governor of Bombay, Sir George Lloyd, and is believed to reflect his views on most Indian matters since he possesses no direct personal knowledge.

All the papers favour the prompt carrying out of the Reform policy though there are still very conflicting views regarding some details of the proposed scheme.

The *Times* praises Mr. Montagu's candour in admitting the dislike of most Provincial Governments for diarchy but remarks that "the Indian Government have resisted the opposition to diarchy and the British Government endorse their pronouncement. The decision is of the utmost importance to the whole Empire since the declaration of faith in progressive self-government for India at the moment when clouds lower over her and her frontiers are dark with danger from outside is a real event in history." It almost seems as if the *Times* now, *faute de mieux*, has accepted diarchy.

The *Westminster Gazette* implores the Government not to have the summer holiday till the Bill is disposed of.

LIBERTY SURE CURE FOR UNREST.

The *Star*, puzzled by the unrest in India, suggests the reforms should be whittled up and not down since liberty is a sure cure for unrest.

The *Daily News* is rather more cautious than usual, approves the Rowlatt Acts as a piece of grave executive necessity and concludes: "Having convinced his colleagues Mr. Montagu can now carry the House."

Meantime some papers, including the *Morning Post*, which is publishing excellent letters from India are far more critical. The *Post* attacks Mr. Montagu for surrendering the people of India to the politically-minded class which never fought for us or helped us in war, but did its best to blackmail the Government.

Next Tuesday Sir John Hewett addresses the Unionist War Committee of the House of Commons. This is a powerful representative body overshadowing the Rees-Bennett combination. The special organisers of this meeting are Lord Cranmore and Brown, Sir George Terrell and Mr. Pease-father.

The N Y K steamer Kaifuku Maru left Colombo for Bombay on 3rd instant, and is due here on Sunday, the 8th instant.

OVER EIGHTY THOUSAND ALREADY IN USE

Ic Mic Cooker.

(THE ORIGINAL AND THE ONLY GENUINE).

An Unique apparatus for cooking, baking, frying, refrigerating and the like purposes. Patented by Dr. I. M. Mallie, M.A., M.D., Simplest mechanism. Any parts separately available Cooks several dishes altogether in one hour; no attention necessary as no scorching or over-boiling possible. Any fuel can be used. Highly Economical in the food and fuel. A boon to the sick and the travellers.

Ordinary Cooker

Small.	Big.	Special.	Above B'Family.	Family.
			Price.	
Rs. 12-8	Rs. 16-8	Rs. 24	Rs. 35	Rs. 45

Brass Cooker

Small.	Big.	Special.	Slp.	Above B'Family.	Family
			Price		
Rs. 16-8	Rs. 21	Rs. 32	Rs. 45	Rs. 30	Rs. 55

Stand Extra.

Best testimonials, Certificate and Gold Medals and prizes obtained.

For further particulars, apply to

Manager, Ic-Mic-Cooker,

29, College Street, CALCUTTA.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA

Mammoth stock of
Glassware, Platedware, Enamalware, Crockery, Cutlery. etc., etc.

ALLADIN DHANJI

SHOP No. 33 Sheik Memon Street, BOMBAY.

SHOWROOM 6/7 Lohar Chawl, Crawford Market BOMBAY,

FOR **HIGH CLASS PHOTOS** Photo materials, Plates, Papers, Mounts, Chemicals, Etc.,

there is no better place than

S. HORMUSJI,

Elephant Building, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
C. B. 776.

UNBREAKABLE CHIMNEYS for strong, bright light for Kerosene

Wall, Table or Hanging Lamps.

Special quotations to Wholesale Merchants, send an anna stamp for illustrated catalogue.

DAVDA & Co.,

Patent Chimney Manufacturers,
MUMBADEVI, BOMBAY No. 3.
C. B. 783.

LOOK HERE!

The fact is patent that
BARRY'S INK TABLETS
are the best that have stood the test of a Century's Competition.

Blue-Black, Violet & Green Re. 1-6.
Red Rs. 2 & Copying Rs. 2-8 per gros

SOLE AGENTS :—
M. R. BARRY & SON,
6A., Kansi Seal Street CALCUTTA.

FREE
to any address—

Booklet describing
"Treatment of Accidents and Injuries" and Price List.
Write to—

KALPATARU AYURVEDIC WORKS & STORES,
373/5, UPPER CHITPORE ROAD.
CALCUTTA.

TELEGRAMS "KALPATARU" CALCUTTA.
BOMBAY AGENTS:—
DALAL BROTHERS & Co.,
Tarachand Building, Bhaleswar Road,
BOMBAY.

IF FOOD DISAGREES TAKE BISURATED MAGNESIA.

Nearly everybody suffers at times after eating. Many can rarely eat without suffering the most excruciating agony. Some people call this indigestion, some dyspepsia, others gastritis; but no matter what you call it, no matter how many remedies or how many doctors you may have tried—instant relief may usually be obtained by taking half a teaspoonful of Bisurated Magnesia in a little hot water immediately after meals. This instantly neutralises the acid and stops food fermentation, the cause of nine-tenths of all stomach trouble, and thus enables the stomach to proceed with digestion in a painless, normal manner. Care should be taken to insist on getting the genuine Bisurated Magnesia which, owing to its marvellous properties, is now sold by chemists everywhere under a binding guarantee of satisfaction or money back. B

WHY?

"India":—All the political wiseacres have been endeavouring to conceal their ignorance by giving a variety of reasons (or unreasons, according to their special prejudice) for the recent unfortunate outbreak in India. The Bombay correspondent of the "Times" hints at Bolshevism—convenient formula—whilst he of Lahore, with an imagination that stratified in 1915, refers it back to German intrigue, as though Germany did not have sufficient troubles of her own at the moment to absorb her energies entirely.

But the "Times" Bombay correspondent, in a despatch dated April 20, goes a long way to enlighten the situation, and we are enabled to see some of the factors that have gone to make it. Amongst these he cites the following:—"India is no less affected than other parts of the world by the social and intellectual revolution of the war, by expectations based on the destruction of German materialism and by ambitions for fuller partnership in the British Empire." Then come high prices and scarcity of food (due to the country's being swept bare to feed other countries during the war), and the hampering of control by profiteering and trade trickery—we are familiar with these in this country, too. Thirdly, we have high freights upon prime foodstuffs. Fourthly, comes the devastating effect of the influenza and cholera epidemics, the first of which swept away two per cent. of the Indian population, and affected the vitality of half to three-quarters of it. These are the social and economic causes. Among the direct political causes are cited the activities of the Indo-British Association, "creating grave doubts whether Parliament will deal fairly with India when the reform scheme is considered" (we were, then, not far wrong in describing Lord Sydenham and his fellow-shareholders some time ago as Bolsheviks), and the forcing of the Rowlatt Act upon an unwilling people, who bitterly resented it "as a badge of India's subjection after loyal participation in the war, at a time when the strongest feeling in the country was craving for its self-respect in the eyes of the nations. Further, it was regarded as prejudicing the cause of political reform."

* * * * *

Working upon these favourable elements of unrest is said to be secret revolutionary propaganda, evidenced by the organised attacks upon communications. In the Punjab, where the revolutionary movement has been strongest, "the soil was fruitful owing to economic conditions, the ravages of influenzt, and the presence of last year's recruiting campaign."

In so far as there may be still revolutionary organisation in India, we can only remark that i is not strange that it should have its outlet in the means provided for it largely by the folly and provocative activity of the Government, who have wholly failed to carry sober India with them, whilst Sir Michael O'Dwyer's regime in the Punjab was, in itself, sufficient to drive legitimate agitation underground into illegitimate channels. The introduction of "rowdies" from Kaira is not to be wondered at, when we remember how long that district suffered during the long-drawn out local famine disputes, because of the reckless obstinacy of Mr. Pratt and the Bombay Government's support of their blind official. If one wants additional reasons (without looking to Bolshevism or Germanism) for the general unrest, one need only refer to the widespread famine conditions, and the general and well-founded belief that the Civil Service is intent upon defeating the objects of the reforms, if possible, and that the European commercial community is equally determined to maintain its privilege of exploiting India to fill alien pockets. It is not remarkable, when the Viceroy publicly promises these foreign vested interests special protection, if in some parts of the country these disturbances have taken an anti-British colour.

It is asked why the excesses should have taken place at all and where they did. So far as we can observe, there had been no acts of violence in the Punjab until Sir Michael O'Dwyer arrested and deported without trial some well-known "agitators" (that blessed word that gives to autocracy a justification for the exercise of one of its most cherished privileges—repression), whilst Ahmedabad, Mr. Gandhi's home, and Bombay, the main seat of his influence, were quiet until the news of his arrest, detention, and restraint became known. The special trouble at Amritsar may have had its origin in the recognised hostility of the local European banks to Swadeshi banking enterprise. Upon occasions like this, everyone adjusts his grievances as he can. But the real facts to note are that there is deep-seated and widespread unrest in India, and that this has been largely provoked and stimulaed by weak concessions by the Government to bureaucratic and commercial reactionaries, hostile to indigenous aspirations. Can we never, in India, get away from the Black Hand? Will the bureaucracy never learn that coercion breeds and does not conquer revolution? Is Mr. Montagu strong enough and free enough to rally to himself all the sober, rational, and patriotic elements in this country and in India, so that a new atmosphere of mutual confidence and strong faith may be generated in that storm tossed land of Hind?

Grand Clearance SALE!!!

Best Indian-made Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes for a Short period only. Discount Ans. 2 per Rupee on each bargain.

Rustomkhan & Co.,

PRAG MAHAL, DHOBI TALAO, BOMBAY.

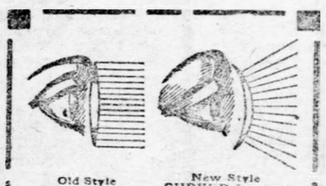
MARTIAL LAW CONVICTIONS.

"The Independent":—

Sir Michael O'Dwyer is gone, but O'Dwyerism is dying a slower death than it might. Apart from the fact that Martial Law—the necessity for promugating which, it is becoming increasingly clear, existed chiefly in the brain of its author—has been abrogated only in certain areas, a not less hideous reminder of the recent *regime* will continue to be afforded, we fear, for some little time yet, in the operations of the Martial Law Ordinance Commissions. These Commissions are grinding out their peculiar "justice" from day to day, and a distracted and disgusted public does not know whether to be more amazed at their unheard-of procedure, or at the sentences, which are being passed on unfortunate men as a result of the "trials" in question. The conviction has crystallised all over the country that the "trials" which the Commissions are busy conducting are nothing short of a "gross mockery of British justice." Those men who have already perished as the result of the findings of these precious tribunals cannot, of course, be brought back to life, but that makes it not less but more necessary that, in so far as it is possible, their other victims should be rescued from the fate to which they have been consigned. The sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment, besides a fine, passed on Mr. Kalinath Roy is a case in point. Any one who has read the articles in the "Tribune" which are supposed to have constituted his offence, will have no hesitation in pronouncing the sentence as a monstrous one. Sedition, every one knows, is a pretty elastic offence, but that section 124A of the Indian Penal Code should have been stretched to cover the writings of Mr. Roy in question, and convict him of having "uttered sedition by written words," is a proceeding truly unconscionable.

We do not wish to press the point, which, however, has its own relevance and force, that no one acquainted with Mr. Roy or with his record of public life, would be prepared for a moment to believe that he is guilty of sedition. In their judgment, Col. Irvine's Commission declare that the opinion of the "Servant of India" to the effect that the accused is "one of the most level-headed men in the country" and "a lawabiding citizens" "cannot avail him." How true! And how just! How could anything "avail" a man who is doomed? It is true he was not allowed to have counsel of his choice, and consequently went without preper defence, but supposing he had had such facilities would that have "availed" him? The joke is that while at one end the "trial" of Mr. Roy was lacking in the most essential elements of fair procedure and opnortunity for defence, at the other the Commission solemnly make a show of delivering a "reasoned" judgment, and actually cite "both Indian and English rulings," not to mention "the general law on the subject of sedition"!

And Kalinath Roy's is only one of many similar cases, and by no means of the more flagrant sort. Mr. C. F. Andrews has rendered a public service by writing the letter which we published from him in our last issue. As he says: "in a very large number of instances the sentences passed by the judges, in the Punjab Special Tribunals, have been so out of proportion to the offence, that an immediate appeal to a higher court is imperative." His further statement—"I have been told on the best legal authority that an appeal to the Privy Council is open and valid, if it is made in each case atonce"—should have the effect of rousing the country atonce to the first need of the moment, especially as he adds, by way of warning, that "if there is any serious delay, the appeal will not be entertained." We cordially endorse Mr. Andrews' suggestion that a fund should be forthwith raised, by public subscription, to cover the cost of appeal in all such cases. Those who are dead are, of course, beyond the reach of relief, but, as Mr. Andrews rightly says, it is a duty to save the many doomed to the "living death" of transportation and imprisonment. Moreover, even in the case of many of the dead, when the character of the "justice" meted out by the Martial Law tribunals is fully disclosed in process of the proposed appeals, as it must be, their memories will have been redeemed. Let the country set itself to the task which Mr. Andrews has put before it.



Old Style FLAT Lenses. New Style CURVED Lenses. "TORICS."

Toric Lenses

are deep-curved lenses which fit the contour of the eye, enlarging your field of vision and giving real comfort.

They are particularly neat in appearance, and if you wear Glasses you should ask us to explain their many advantages.

Lawrence & Mayo
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
Branches in the East:
CAIRO, DELHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA MADRAS, LUCKNOW, SIMLA & RANGOON.
Head Office: 19, New Oxford St., London.

THE INDO-FOREIGN PERFUMERY AND GENERAL STORES,

The Bhatia High School Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE

PRICE LIST—JUNE 1919.

Our Previous Price Lists Cancelled. Prices subject to Fluctuations.

	Ordinary Price. Per each. Rs. a.	Sale Price. Per each. Rs. a.
Botot's Liquid Dentifrice	2 4	2 0
" Paste Dentifrice	2 8	2 0
" Powder "	1 4	1 0
" Soap "	1 8	1 4
" Perfume Violet Delphes	13 8	12 0
" " Oeillete du Bengale	13 8	12 0
" " Lilas	13 8	12 0
" " Fee Neiges	14 8	12 0
" " Laulhy	11 8	10 0
" " Assorted :—		
" Rose, Jasmin, Muguet, Heliotrope, Fougere, Lilac, etc. 12 sorts	5 0	4 8
Botot's Face Powder Ondelia	6 12	5 8
" Face Fee Neiges	5 0	4 8
" " Laulhy	4 0	3 8
" " Assorted :— Rose, Jasmin etc. 12 sorts	2 8	2 0
" Talc. Powder	1 4	1 0
" Hair Lotion Ondelia	10 0	8 0
" Eau de Toilette Violette	12 8	10 0
" " Rose	12 8	10 0
" " Muguet	12 8	10 0
" " Lilas	12 8	10 0
" " Jasmin	12 8	10 0
" Liquid Brilliantine Assorted	3 8	3 0
" Concrete	4 0	3 8
" Face Creme de Beauty	4 0	3 8
Bronnley's Perfume Omerkhayam Large Size	5 0	4 8
" Perfume Small	3 8	3 0
" Havenita	4 8	4 0
" Perfume without spirit in Fancy Wooden Tubes Assorted Omerkhayam, Lilly of Valley, Havenita, Rose	3 0	2 8
" What is it!	2 4	1 12
" Assorted	4 8	4 0
" " Small Size	2 12	2 8
" FacePowder Omerkhayam	2 8	2 0
" Hair Oil Jasmin	1 12	1 4
" Lavender Mitcham— Size No 1	7 0	6 0
Size No. 2	5 0	4 0
" Lavender Soap Boxes	2 8	2 0
" Verbena Soap	2 8	2 0
" Havenita "	2 12	2 8
" Omerkhayam	2 12	2 8
" Scarlet Gerenium Boxes	2 8	2 0
" Bath Tabts. Astd.	0 12	0 10
" Bathodomes	0 14	0 12
Bourjoi's Cosmetiques	0 12	0 8
" Face Powder Princess	2 12	2 4
Blondeau's Hair Lotions Assorted: Rose Blanche, Mimosa, Ess. Bouquet, Giroflee, Jasmin, Muguet, Lilas	1 14	1 10
Crown's Perfume Crab Apple Blossom	2 12	2 4
" " "	4 8	4 0
" " "	5 12	5 4
Crown's Perfume Iroma	2 12	2 4
" Perfume Coronita Small Size	3 8	3 0
" Perfume Large Size	4 8	4 0
" Perfume Melati (Mogra)	5 0	4 8
Crown's Perfume Assorted :— Lilley of Valley, Heliotrope, English Violette each in Box	3 8	3 0
Crown's Perfume White Rose	1 12	1 4
" " Rose Printemps	2 0	1 8
Crown's Perfume Delectys Assorted: Peaud' Espange, Lilas Blanc, Chypre, Orchidea, Heliotrope, Sweet Pea, each in a Box	5 0	4 8
Crown's Eau de Cologne about 1½ oz size	0 14	0 12
Crown's 2½ oz. size	1 8	1 4
" Lavender Water Green round Bottle small size	1 12	1 8
" " " large size	2 12	2 4
Crown's Hair Lotions High Class Assorted :—		
Jasmaindel Pais, Coureanne d'Or, Gutte d'Or, Violette Printamier, Rose Printamier,	10 0	8 0
" Rose Assorted cheap series	2 8	2 0
" Pomade Blanche	1 8	1 4
" Brilliantine Liquid Iroma	1 12	1 8
" Soap Jasmin del Pais 6 small cakes in Box	3 8	3 0
Crown's Face Powder Irome, Jasmin	2 8	2 0
Erasmic's Perfume Freeson d'Amour, large size	5 8	5 0
" small size	3 8	3 0
" Bal masque large size	5 0	4 8
" small size	3 0	2 12
" Ranjani	5 8	5 0
" Himalaya Bouquet 2 oz.	4 0	3 8
1 oz.	2 14	2 8
½ oz.	1 12	1 8
" White Rose	1 8	1 6
" Hair Lotions Assorted Lilas, Jasmin, Pois d'Santure Muguet	3 4	2 12
" La Rhene d' Egypte, Extase, Royal Coronation.	5 0	4 8
" Shaving sticks	0 12	0 10
" Soaps Floral Series Assorted Rose, Rose Rouges, Muguet, Jasmin	1 6	1 4
" Soaps Assorted :— Rose, Muguet, Heliotrope, Lilac, etc.	1 12	1 8
Erasmic's Perfume Ganpati	3 0	2 8
" Simpathy	6 0	5 8
" Cio San Small	4 8	4 0
" Cio San Large	6 8	6 0
" Powder Lora, Melba	4 8	4 0
E. Powders Series of England	7 0	6 8
" Freeson La Reine D'Egypt	2 8	2 0
" Simpathy, Trishna	3 0	2 8
" Shaving Sticks	0 12	0 10
" Soap Turkish Bath Box of 1 dozen.	3 0	2 8
" Bath Tablets, Box of 6 Tablsets	4 8	3 8
" Peerless Herb Box of 3 Cakes	1 6	1 4
Grossmith's Perfumes-Shem-el nissim, Heumehana, Phulnana, 3 small bottles in a fancy presentation Box	4 0	3 8
" Soaps Assorted :—		
As above 2 cakes in Box	4 0	3 4
" each cake in Box	1 4	1 0
Houbigant's Perfumes Assorted:— Jacinthe, Cyclemen, Ambregre's, Narcisse, Foin Coupe, Lilas Blanc Patchouly, Rose, etc	5 0	4 0
" " Fleurs de Lilas, Rosede Fleuri, Fleurs de Chipry, Memosa Muguet etc	4 8	4 0
Houbigant's Hair Lotions Assorted	4 8	4 0
L. Legrand's Perfumes, Assorted, Jasmine, Lilas	10 0	8 0
" Presentation Boxes containing perfume 1 cake soap, powder	12 0	10 0
" Brilliantine concrete Assorted.- Rose des Alpse, Muguet des Bois, Lila de Mai Au Jasmin d'Espange	2 8	2 0
Lubin's Coffrets Genre Coir containing perfume 1 cake soap, 1 powder Eau de Toilette	20 0	16 0
" Cosmetiques	1 12	1 4
" " Assorted :—Sola Mia, Violette Fee, Kigriz Epidor, Kismet	2 12	2 4
Lubin's Lavender Aux Fleurs	3 8	3 0
" " Ambre	4 8	4 0
" Face Powder Eau de Toilette	2 8	2 0
" " Assorted	3 0	2 8
" Kismet	3 0	2 8
" " Asssted :— Kigriz, Violette de Parme, Epider	4 8	4 0
" " " Violette Fee, Sola Mia, Epidor	6 8	5 0
" " " Prompres d'Or, Dqt. Greuze	11 0	9 0
" " Perfumes Assted. Sola Mia. Diapress, Epidor	10 0	8 0
" " Les Fleurs	6 0	5 0
" " Kismet Nube	8 0	7 0
" " Violette de Parme	4 0	3 8
" " Assorted White Rose Rose, Jasmin, Heliotrope, etc.	3 8	3 1
" " " large size	4 8	4 0
" " " " Assorted	3 0	2 8
" " Royal White Rose large	9 8	9 0
small	6 8	6 0
Soap Enigma Per box	16 0	15 0
" Assorted	7 8	6 0
" Pompe's de Or. Bouquet Greize	28 0	24 0
" Cream Ambroise	3 0	2 8
" Eau de Cologne	3 8	3 0
" Hair Lotions Assorted	4 0	3 8
" Blanc de Pearle Liquid	3 12	3 0
" Eau de Quinine	3 8	3 0
L. T. Piver's Perfumes Pompiea, Trefle in Carnet, Beflor, Safronor, Cory Lopees, Floramye, Azuria	4 8	3 12
" Hair Lotions Assorted as above	4 0	3 8
Piver's Face Powders Pompiea, Trefle, Azuria, Floramye	4 0	3 4
" Cosmetique Assorted as above	2 8	2 0
" Sachets as above	2 4	2 0
Mulhen's 4711, Otto Assorted, Lilac Hyacisethe without Alcohol in Fancy Wooden Tubes	3 0	2 8
" Perfume Rhyne Violette	3 0	2 8
Oatine Tooth Powder in Bottles	1 0	0 12
" Shaving Cream in Bots.	1 8	1 0
" Cream in Tube small size	0 14	0 10
" large size	1 12	1 8
" Balm	1 8	1 4
" Liquid Dentifrice	1 8	1 4
" Brilliantine	1 6	1 0
" Artoral	1 4	1 0
" Perfume Clavel	2 0	1 8
" Sachets Clavel	0 6	0 3
Price's Eau de Cologne 2 oz size	1 12	1 4
" Eau de Cologne 1 oz. watch shape bottle 3 in a box	2 4	2 0
Pinaud's Eau de Quinine small	2 4	2 0
" Medium	4 0	3 8
" Litre	8 0	6 8
" Litre	16 0	13 0
" Brilliantine Liquid small	2 8	1 12
" Medium	3 12	2 4
" Large	4 8	3 8
" Pomade Hengroise	0 10	0 8
" " "	1 2	1 0
" Powder Loria	1 0	0 12
" " with Puff	1 4	1 0
" Lavender Blanche	3 0	2 8
" Arcadian	3 8	3 0
" Royale	3 0	2 0
" Lait Beauty Veerva	3 0	2 0
" Medium	3 8	3 8
" Large	6 0	5 8
" Eau de Cologne Royale 4 oz.	3 8	3 0
" 8 oz.	6 0	5 0
Pinaud's Cologne litre	9 0	7 8
" Aurora	3 0	2 4
Regaud's Eau de Cologne Round Decanters	6 8	5 0
" 6 oz. size fancy bottles	4 0	3 4
" 10 " "	6 8	5 0
" Lavender	3 0	2 12
" Hair Lotion Vegetable	5 0	4 0
" Assorted :—Muguet, Camia, Prince Igor	6 0	5 8
Marie Garden Marthe Chasl.	7 0	6 0
" Soaps Camia	9 0	8 0
" Hair Oil Aristocratic Assorted:—Muguet, Rose large size	2 12	2 4
" small size	1 12	1 4
" Cosmetique	0 12	0 10
Roger & Gallette's Perfumes Fleurs-de Amour, Gleur de Paris	15 0	13 8
" Boquet de Amour, jockey Club, White Rose, Jasmin. Indian Hay, Lilas Blanc Muguet, Mai	4 8	4 0
" Violette de Parme	4 8	3 8
" Brilliantine Fleurs de Amour, Gleur de Paris, Violette, Jasmin, White Rose, Muguet Fleurs	3 12	3 4
Roger and Gallette's Shaving Milk Rose	3 0	2 8
Roger Huile Anthia	2 8	2 0
" Sachet Violette Marvelle, Fleurs de Armour, Gleur de Paris, Souvenir de la Cour	5 0	4 8
Roger Sachet Veera Violette, Peau de Espange, Heliotrope. Blanc, Indian Hay	4 0	3 0
Roger Satin Odora Assted	3 0	2 8
Roger " "	2 0	1 8
Roger Assorted Souvenir de la Cour, Gleur de Paris, Fleurs de Amour, Ambre, Rose, Jasmin	5 8	4 8
Roger Soap Veera Violette, Iros Blanc, Le Muguet Boquet de' Amour, White Rose, Veera Rose, Heliotrope Blanc	10 0	9 0
Roger Powder Puff	1 4	1 0
Do. do.	1 0	0 12
Roger Powder Anthea, Assorted Rose, Chypre, Heliotrope Blanc, Foin Nouveau, Violette, Peau de Espange, Marchale, Lilas Blanc, Yalang, Jasmin	2 8	2 0
Roger Violette de Parme	2 4	2 0
" Brilliantine Liquid	1 12	1 8
" Soap Assorted	3 8	3 0
Violette Cosmetique Assorted:— Rose, Jasmin, Vanill, Lilas Blanc Muguet, Violette	1 8	1 4
Vinolia Soaps Vestal large size. Each cake in box 3 cakes in each box	7 0	6 0
" Versal small size 3 cakes in each	5 0	4 8
" Royal Rose	7 0	6 0
Yardly's Cosmetique	0 12	0 10
" Soap Assorted—Lilly of Valley, Tea Rose, Sandal Wood, Wood Violette, Lilac, Lavender, 3 cakes in box	1 12	1 8
Yardly's Soap Superior assorted April Violette, Freesia Nelgwyne	6 8	6 0
Zenobia Perfumes Assorted— Rose Supreme, Night Scented Stock. In Fancy box	4 8	4 0
" Sovrona	4 8	4 0
" Night Scented Stock, White Rose, Sweet Pea, Old English Red Rose, Square Bottles	4 8	4 0
" Rose Supreme, Freesia, Fleur de Jasmin, Oval Bottles	3 8	3 0
" Rose Supreme, Jasmin etc., small size	2 0	1 12
" Old English, Rose, Wall Flower, Sweet Pea, Night Scented Stock, Bean Blossom, Carneta, Oval Bottle	3 0	2 12
" Soaps Assorted:— 3 Cakes in a Box Wall Flower, Sweet Pea, Violette Jasmin	1 6	1 4
" Perfumes Trefle, Night Scented Stock, Cologne	1 12	1 8
" Superior Cakes, Silk Wrapped Rose Supreme, Violette, Sweet Pea, Night Scented Stock	6 0	5 8
" Lilly of Valley each Cake	2 0	1 8
" Silk Wrapped in a box	2 0	1 8
" Perfumed Sachets assorted:— No. D-4	0 8	0 6
No. 200	0 12	0 8
No. 202	0 12	0 8
" No. 300-3 Handkerchief Sachets	2 8	2 0
" No. 304-3 Handkerchief Sachets	3 0	2 4
" No. 306-3 Handkerchief Sachets	3 8	3 0
" No. 307-3 Handkerchief Sachets	3 12	3 0
" Face Powder Oriental	1 0	0 12
" Assorted:—Night Scented Stock, Lilly of Valley Freesia, Sweet Pea, Violette, Purple Heather small size	2 8	2 0
" Assorted :—Night Scented Stock, Rose Supreme, Perfume Concentre, Medium Size	3 8	3
" Assorted :—Sweet Pea, Night Scented Stock Lilly of Valley Size	4 8	

Besides the above goods we have in Stock Perfumes and Toilet Preparations from other English and French Perfumers, and new Stock arrived by every Mail.

We have also large Stock of Presentation Articles., Sundry Goods and Toys. On the last day of our Sale we shall draw 10 Prizes of Rs. 55 in all worth Goods among our Prize Coupon holders. Prize Coupon will be given to every customer on his purchases during Sale.

G. W. M. Reynold's BOLD TYPE EDITIONS

	Rs.	a.
GRACE DARLING or. The Heroine of the Fern Island ...	0	12
Mary Price 8 vols. Rs. 5 Parricide 3 vols. ...	1	12
Faust 2 vols. Re. 1-8 Wagner 3 vols.	1	12
Seamstress 2 vols. Re. 1 Margaret 4 vols. ...	3	0
Necromancer 3 vols. 2-4 Agnes 9 vols. ...	6	0
Mysteries Old London 3 vols. Rs. 2-4 Mary Stuart 2 vols. ...	1	4
Pope Joan 3 vols. Re. 1-12 Soldier's Wife 2 vols. ...	1	4
Robert Maccaire 2 vols. ...	1	0
Young Duchess 4 vols. ...	3	0
Bronze Statue 4 vols. ...	2	0
Canonbury House 3 vols. ...	2	4
Rosa Lambert 4 vols. ...	3	0
The Massacre of Glencoe 4 vols. ...	3	0
Mysteries of London 13 vols. ...	7	0
Mysteries of the Court of London 17 vols. ...	12	0
Empress Eugene's Boudoir 3 vols. ...	2	4
May Middleton 2 vols. ...	1	8
Rye House Plot 4 vols. ...	3	0
Pickwick Abroad 3 vols. ...	2	4
Loves of the Harem 4 vols. ...	3	8
Young Fisherman Complete ...	0	10
Master Timothe's Book Case 3 vols.	1	12
MYSTERIES OF PARIS by EUGENE SUE 2 vols. ...	1	0
"Kenneth" 4 Vols. ...	3	0

Postage Extra.
Apply to N. M. SWAMI & Co.
No. 44, Nambuliar St. Madras.

Do Your bit??

Escape Monsoon Chills and Doctor's bills by investing in a good

WATERPROOF COAT

at No. 1 Crawford Market.

We have just received a large and fine Stock for new season Waterproof Coats for Sale at very tempting prices. We carry a huge and varied stock of outfitting requisites of quality and prices which challenge comparison.

Give us one fair trial and See?

TYEBBHOY SHAIKH HASSONALLY,

Shop No. 1 Arcade
Foot Path Crawford Market
BOMBAY.

"ELECTRIC" POLISHING CLOTH.

Polishes metal ware easily, economically and as if by magic. It saves time, does no injury to hands, would not dry, would not scratch and contains no acid, hence the polish is lasting.

You rub the CLOTH on metals, plates, jewellery, cycles and a lasting lustre is the result. Price small size As. 4 and 6; medium size As. 8 and 10; large size As. 12 and 14, for (light work) non-oily and (heavy work) oily respectively. Agents wanted on liberal terms.

J. J. SHAH & BROS. (B.)
Khetwadi Main Road, Bombay No. 4.

Can also be had from SWADESHI STORES, Bombay and Poona, D. C. UMRIGAR & Co. and BHICA CULLIANJI & Co., near Crawford Market, INDIAN STORES, Kandewadi and other general merchants.

GOOD LUCK COMPANY,
BENARES CITY.

Established 1880 Over 38 Years

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY

No More Risk of Operation

Specific guarantees radical cure of Hydrocele, Tumour, Vericocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis, of any nature and duration, by external use only. It is harmless and free from injurious ingredients and gaining reputation far and wide. Rs. 2/8 per Phial of 1 oz. 1 lb. Rs. 30.

European Medical Officer, Tanjore, says Promising your specific for Elephantiasis. I found these really good and efficacious.

Mr. Maung Ba Tin, Rangoon, says: Thanks the Hernia specific did me much good. Please send 6 Phials more.

Mr. V. T. Stephen, Hyderabad (Sind), says: I thank you for 1 lb. Hydrocele specific which cured me radically.

G. BROTHERS (C)

85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

PLEASE NOTE THIS NAME IN YOUR DIARY

DEVJI MALJI
JEWELLER
OF
New Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

This is the shop where you should come if you want to purchase

Gold Ornaments
Fancy Silverware
Diamond & Pearl Jewellery, etc.
OF THE LATEST STYLE,

CLOUDED SOPHISTRY.

"DITCHER" ON GOVERNMENT DESPATCH.

"Ditcher" writes in Capital:—The blue book, so unfortunate in its birth, is likely to cause as much trouble in India as Caliban, whom it resembles in many features, in the Island. It is a monument of bureaucratic reaction and obscurantism, but it is not without some redeeming points which save it from utter repulsiveness. These may be enumerated at once. They are (1) Lord Chelmsford's personal explanation in which he destroys a scheme propounded by five Civilian Heads of Local Governments; (2) Sir Sankaran Nair's minute of dissent which exposes the deliberate emasculation of the Reforms Scheme by the Government of India; (3) the joint minute by Lord Ronaldshay and Sir Edward Gait deploring any material abatement of Mr. Montagu's proposals; (4) the minute of Sir George Lloyd urging speed in the passing of the Reform Bill. It is possible that these documents will allay the irritation caused by the open attempt of the Bureaucracies, Higher and Lower, to fob India off with a shadow as insulting to intelligence as dangerous to peace. I hope so, but in the present condition of unrest and suspicion would not like to gamble on the event.

"INTELLECTUAL DISHONESTY."

It is impossible to read the despatch of the Government of India and acquit them of intellectual dishonesty; it is just as impossible to read the minute by the Lieutenant-Governors of the U. P., Punjab and Burma, and the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Assam and not perceive that they were out, openly and unashamedly, to destroy dyarchy and perpetuate bureaucracy. Of the two, I much prefer the tactics of the latter. Theirs is a frontal attack which disdains the camouflage of a white flag. The Government of Inida's despatch, which is clouded sophistry from beginning to end, is signed by Lord Chelmsford, (who offers a personal explanation), Sir C. C. Monro, Sir Claude Hill, Sir Sankaran Nair (who, weighs in with a minute of dissent), Sir George Lowndes, Sir William Vincent, Sir James Meston, and Sir Thomas Holland. This is not exactly the same panel that said ditto to Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford last year. Many strange things have happened since the publication of the Reforms Report, the most important being the revolt of the Civil Service in the teeth of Sir William Vincent's celebrated speech in the Imperial Legislative Council. The "treason" of Vincent may become as historical in Indian politics as the "treason" of Redmond in Irish politics. It will be very difficult to convince Indian Nationalists and detached critics that the emasculation of the 5th March was not prompted by the revolt which has received adequate expression in the minute of the Five Civilian Heads.

CASUISTRY OF OLYMPUS.

Somebody, in the Imperial Secretariat has written a summary of the Reforms Despatch of March 5, 1919. It is not a gem of precise writing, but it has the beneficent effect of pallisting the casuistry of Olympus. Yet if we had nothing else to guide us as to the desire of the Government of India we would still have enough to show that unless restrained by the British Parliament, they will jettison many of the fundamental principles of the Reforms Scheme which were previously accepted with gusto. Freedom is the soul of Home Rule, but financial independence is its spinal chord. How do the Chelmsford Cabinet propose to deal with finance. They reject the Report proposal whereby the revenues of the provincial Governments will be treated as a whole and the amount to be allotted to each half of the Government be decided yearly at budget time after consultation between the executive council and the ministers. What do we get in its place?

"A system of a separate purse under which each half of the Government will be given a share of the provincial balances, the receipts from its own heads of revenue and a share of the estimated normal surplus, and any adjustments which require to be made so as to provide for the needs of either part of the Government will be made by the grant either of a fraction of some head of revenue or of a growing allotment in cash. The first division of resources would be temporary and thereafter the division would be adjusted periodically. Each half of the Government would be given separate powers of taxation and borrowing all proposals of this nature being first laid before the whole Government.

"The budget would be a single one prepared in the Finance Department and would be discussed in the legislature, but not voted by it. Resolutions would have effect as recommendations only, but if carried against a mininister the latter would have to consider whether they involve a vote of want of confidence."

"There would be a single Finance Department with a Joint Secretary to guard the interests of transferred subjects, and the legislature would be asked to appoint a committee on public accounts to advise it on all surcharges and disallowances of the auditor and all serious departure from budget provisions."

PITIFUL BUNKUM.

I have italicised what appears to me to be a deliberate negation of a fundamental principle of the Reforms Scheme, I do not think that any fair-minded critic will disagree with Sir Sankaran Nair who contends that the result of the Government of India's proposal is that so far as the reserved subjects are concerned neither the minister nor the council is to have any real voice in the settlement of the budget. I have not the space to extract the whole of Sir Sankaran Nair's argument, but every serious politician should study it carefully. It is brilliant and convincing and proves that both in dialectics and ethics he towers head and shoulders above his colleagues in the Viceroy's Council. Perhaps that is the reason he has resigned.

At the end of the despatch of the Government of India, it is written "Our colleague, Sir Sankaran Nair, has recorded a note of dissent, which we attach. Time is important and we have not discussed his arguments although it will be clear that we have fully considered and rejected them." I have never read more pitiful bunkum. There is not in the whole despatch a scintilla of evidence that Sir Sankaran Nair's arguments were considered or even understood. On the contrary there is overwhelming evidence that the Cabinet decided that their only safety lay in never-minding him.

Sir Sankaran Nair has been under a cloud for some time past. Even those, who believed in him before his appointment as Member for Education had come round to the idea that he was content to proceed on the line of the least resistance because of the hopelessness of his isolation. I was told in a confidential whisper only last year that none came to a meeting of the Executive Council with so little information and knowledge. His minute of dissent creates a change in the spirit of the dream. It confirms Lord Carmichael's opinion that he possesses a highly trained and robust intelligence and a heart that fears neither man nor beast. By his outspoken indictment of the Bureaucracy he has done an inestimable service to his country and the Empire.

Rs. 4

Will Bring you One Beautiful Set of

32 BRASS TOYS

AS CHEAP AS CHARMING.

These toys are generally much appreciated by everybody for their cheapness, brilliance and excellency, and are specially suitable to children as their playful and instructive organs.

Each Family should have a Set

Order from:—

SITUATION IN THE PUNJAB.

WANTED AN INDEPENDENT ENQUIRY.

The "Servant of India" writes:—

We respectfully appeal to the Government to allay the fear entertained and the widespread rumours going about all over the country regarding the situation in the Punjab. The fact that intercourse with that province is not free, that independent investigation is not allowed, and even the orders of the Viceroy do not get obeyed as in the case of the permission to Mr. Andrews, and that everywhere in the disturbed areas there is the reign of the Martial Law gives free scope to such rumours. Under such circumstances no amount of eloquence on the part of its late ruler can carry any conviction to the impartial outsider. Those who know this country are fully aware that, in a province ruled with an iron hand, any number of deputations presenting any kind of fulsome addresses can easily be got up. We do not say that they are so got up; but we only say that the situation offers a ripe field for such suspicions. It is not in the best interests of the country that such an attitude of suspicion should be widely entertained. An atmosphere of this type is almost the worst conceivable for the inauguration of a reform scheme. It is time that an independent inquiry should be held which would induce absolute confidence in the public mind.

In spite of the much advertised cries of *Martial Law Ki Jai*, one can easily see that people would not exactly welcome a regime in which the military can commandeer anything they like including electric fans and lights and the motor car of an Indian Judge, where boys are not allowed to use bicycles, where going out at night is forbidden, where public whipping took place in the beginning, where the accused are not allowed to get from other provinces the legal advisers whom they want and cannot get them from their own province, as the lawyers there are dreadfully afraid of appearing to take the side of a suspect even in a professional way. If such things are welcomed, humanity in the Punjab must be something different from that elsewhere. Even if this be true, we would like an independent inquiry into the reasons which have so radically altered human temparament in that province.

If all the rumours one hears be true, even if a small fraction of them, are true, the state of things there must be extraordinary. The methods in which the riots were suppressed, and the people terrorised and cowed down do require investigation. If one may compare small things with great, we remember to have read in English papers violent attacks against the methods of the Germans in Belgium in the early days of the war. The Germans claimed to have pacified Belgium by their methods which were for the time quite effective, though they involved the killing of a few thousand Belgians. We take leave to inform Government that rumour credits the Punjab Government and its Martial Law authorities with having similarly shown greater concern for immediate effect than for requirements of scrupulous justice. Only we must acknowledge and gladly mention the fact that rumour does not mention the molestation of women and children in general as in Belgium. We do not wish to go into particulars, but the fact of the existence of the rumours is undoubted. The numbers of the killed at Amritsar and other places are greatly exaggerated by the rumour; the bombing of the people from aeroplanes at Gujranvala came as a great shock and outsiders wondered whether the British forgot their outcries against the German air-raiders who shot women and children indiscriminately. The Germans had made several charges against the Belgians to justify their strong measures. But the British people would not take these charges at their face value unless they were regularly investigated. Lord Bryce led a commission to examine all the evidence before them in regard to these charges and to the methods of the Germans. Should not something similar be done in the present case? We want an independent commission to investigate the matter, and we shall be very pleased if the rumours are once for all authoritatively shown to be baseless. The Commission would also find out if the situation is in any degree due to methods of recruiting. We would propose the name of Lord Bruce himself for the head of the Commission. Anybody giving evidence before it should be assured of a free pardon and full freedom from any further trouble from the police. If the military or other authorities in India oppose such an independent inquiry, they will only expose themselves to the suspicion that there is something to be hidden and that the military mind is the same all over, whether in Germany or India. We again appeal for a full, free and impartial inquiry to allay public apprehensions.

Watch Your Baby

Britain Thanks Every Mother Who Rears A Healthy Baby.

THE GROWTH OF YOUR BABY is so gradual that you have to weigh him every week.

You know he must go forward if he is to be healthy—if he goes back or stands still you know all is not well with him—he is wasting or suffering from malnutrition.

YOU MUST GUARD YOUR BABY by giving him the food that he can digest—the food that makes firm flesh, dense bone and vigorous vitality. That is the reason why so many Mothers give their babies Glaxo—they find their babies increase gradually and regularly in firm flesh and solid bone, weighing well over double their weight when six months old.

GLAXO IS GERM FREE MILK, made so that a baby—however weak and young he may be—can easily and quickly get all the necessary nourishment.

At those Official Institutions Infant Welfare Centres, Schools for Mothers, and similar Bodies whose object it is to preserve Infant Life and build a bigger, healthier and stronger race of men and women, Glaxo is constantly used. The Sheffield Health Department, for example, has used over a million and-a-half feeds of Glaxo in the last eight years. Lincoln, Rotherham, Birmingham, and others are likewise steady users.

GIVE YOUR BABY GLAXO and you will not only appreciate its safety because it is germ free, but will find what a comfort it is to you and baby to have such a quick, sure and easy-to-prepare food as Glaxo—only boiling water required.

By Royal Appointment to the Court of Italy.

Glaxo

By Royal Appointment to the Court of Spain.

Awarded Gold Medal, International Medical Congress Exhibition, 1913.

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

Ask your Doctor!

If your Chemist or Dealer cannot supply you please write to Glaxo Sales Manager.

70, Apollo Street, Bombay.

The New

MICHELIN

Cover with

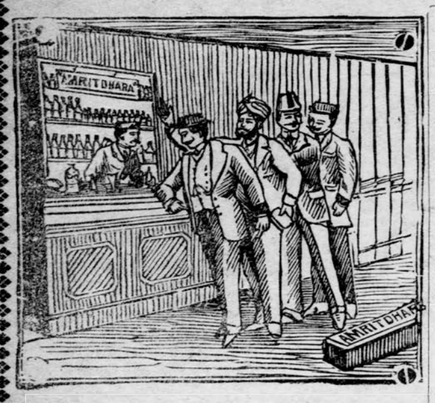
UNIVERSAL TREAD

for rough stony muddy Roads

[260]

MICHELIN TYRES CAN BE OBTAINED AT ALL THE LEADING GARAGES.

EVERY ONE IS IN NEED



23,000
TESTIMONIALS
have been received in praise of the wonderful "Amritdhara;" having cured diseases as detailed below:—

Acidity	Nausea
Asthma	Neurasthenia
Bronchitis	Otorrhœa
Bleeding	Otalgia
Cholera	Pneumonia
Constipation	Pulmonary troubles
Diarrhœa	
Dyspepsia	Quartan
Earache	Quinsy
Eczema	Rheumatism
Flatulence	Ringworm
Fevers	Sciatica
Gout	Scarlet fever
Gonorrhœa	Tuberculosis
Hydrocele	Toothache
Heartburns	Urinary diseases
Indigestion	Ulcers
Insomnia	Vomitting
Joint troubles	Venereal diseases
Jaundice	Wounds
Kidney diseases	Worms in the belly
Lumbago	Yaws
Liver troubles	Yava-skin
Malaria	Zymotic diseases
Mumps	

And many more too numerous to mention here.

ONE TESTIMONIAL.
CUTTACK,
"Dear Sir,—I have found 'Amri dhara' working wonderfully the few cases I have tried.
Yours faithfully,
Rai S: C. NAIK Bahadur

Of such a medicine which should be a one-in-all remedy for nearly all diseases which generally attack young or old, male or female, which may be kept in a corner of one's pocket with the belief that a never-failing doctor is with him. Thank God that He had bestowed upon Kavi Vinod, Vaidya Bhushan Pt. Thakur Datta Sharma, a well-known Vaidya of Lahore, a medicine which is a boon to humanity, a panacea, a best household medicine.

Regd.—"AMRITDHARA"—Regd.

an unfailing remedy to cure nearly ALL DISEASES and All Pains due to whatever cause. Never think it is an ordinary quack medicine. It is a perfect, potent, and powerful preparation to combat diseases: Doctors, Hakeems, Vaids and men of standing and merit all over India sing the glory of our "AMRITDHARA." in curing diseases, their patients suffered from. Amritdhara kills diseases, cuts the root cause of diseases, allays pains, tones your health, averts danger, and in a word gives NEW HOPE, NEW LIFE, NEW HEALTH and a fresh lease of life to you. Do keep a phial handy. It will work wonders, you never dreamt of. Descriptive book "AMRIT" free. Ask for it to-day. Don't forget to write for this FREE Book.

Price Rs. 2-8-0 per phial; Sample Annas Eight only:

THE MANAGER,
Amritdhara Pharmacy, Amritdhara Buildings, Amritdhara Road,
Amritdhara Post Office, LAHORE.

Only Postal and Telegraphic Address:—Amritdhara Lahore.

BRILLIANT INK TABLETS

Free samples to Merchants and School Masters only

Highly spoken of by the leading papers. Each tablet gives an ounce of brilliant ink. Price, Diamond Blue-Black, Re. 1-4 per gross (144 Tablets). Bright Blue-Black, Annas 15 per gross. Red Ink, Re. 1-6 per gross. Green, Re. 1-4 per gross.

U. C. CHAKRABARTTY,
TARAK CHATTERJI LANE, CALCUTTA.
WANTED AGENTS IN EVERY DISTRICT.

Important to Mill-owners and Agents.

Large stocks of English Ring Travellers from 1-0 to 26-0 and 1 to 20, received per S. S. "KNOWSLEY HALL," due next week.

Large quantities of all classes of Fillets, recognised Makers, Stripp Brushes, Top Flats from 100s. to 130s. &c.

Rates most moderate.

IMPORTANT MILL MACHINERIES FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

10 Ring Frames by Walker and Hacking.

1 Weft Ring Frame by Brooks & Doxey per S. S. "URQUHART," due this week.

3 Pair Weft Mules by Platts, in best working order and condition guaranteed complete, lying in Home packed cases.

3 Pair Taylor Lang's Mules for Warp guaranteed in complete working order.

Milling Machines, Redial Drilling Machines, Lathes, Looms, &c.

Apply to:

Messrs. E. K. PALIA & Co.,
72-76, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

COLOURS AND CHEMICALS FOR Jute, Coir, Wool, Silk, Leather, Cotton, and other Industries.

Telephone: 3642 & 2331.

K. H. KABBUR & Co.
56, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

Also at Paris, London, Alexandria, Manchester,
20, Jehangir Street, MADRAS AND 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

Telegram: "CHEMICOLOR" Bombay.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

Whit Sunday, 8th June, 1919.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

St. Thomas Cathedral, Church Gate Street.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral). 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Christ Church, Byculla.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-30 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon.

St. John the Evangelist (Afghan Memorial Church), Colaba.—8 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 10 a.m., Parade Service and Matins; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School. 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Emmanuel Church (C.M.S.), Girgaum.—English Services—8 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collection for Forward Fund. Marathi Service at 9 a.m., Gujerati Service at 2-30.

St. Paul's Church, Kamatipura.—8-30 a.m., Urdu Service (Holy Communion on alternate Sundays). Rev. H. J. Lane Smith in charge; 10 a.m., Tamil Service (Holy Communion on alternate Sundays), Rev. J. Martyn in charge; 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—8-15 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Sunday School, 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas' Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—10 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road.—8 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion.

Holy Cross, Oomarkhadi.—6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujarati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—11 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi.—7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins, alternately; 5-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon, Tamil Service.

St. Andrew's Church, Morland Road.—(Marathi) and (Gujrathi), 7-30 a.m., Matins; 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10 a.m., Gujarathi Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist, 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion, 6-30 p.m., Evensong.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Cathedral, Kalbadevi.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

The Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m. 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m. Evening Service 6-30 p.m.

St. Ignatius, Jacob Circle.—Masses; 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m.; Evening Service 6 p.m., (Week days; 6-30 a.m., 7 a.m.).

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m. 6 p.m. Evening Service.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla.—Hours of Mass; 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—5-30 a.m., 6-30 a.m., Mass; 8-30 a.m., High Mass; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Sunday Services, Masses at 5 a.m., 6-30 a.m., 7-45 a.m., and 9-30 a.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's, Bandra Hill.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

St. Anne's Chapel, Palli Hill, Bandra.—7 a.m., Mass and Benediction of Blessed Sacrament, Week days 6-45 a.m.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dahul.—5, 5.30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Evening Service.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum.—6-30 a.m. and 7-30 a.m. (Children's Mass); 8-30 a.m.; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

St. Joseph's, Colaba.—8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

St. Joseph's, Umarkhadi.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—6 and 8 a.m., Mass with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St Andrew's Church, Apollo Street.—9-30 a.m., Morning Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—6-30 p.m., Evening Service; 5 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Morning Service, in English, 8 a.m.; Gujarathi Service, 9-30 a.m.; Marathi Service, 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m., Morning Service; 5 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Morning Service; 5 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission.—8-15 a.m., Morning Service, Byculla; 9-30 a.m., Sunday School, Parel; 4-30 p.m., Evening Service, Parel.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla.—8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-45 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—9-45 a.m., Sunday School; 11 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

BAPTIST.

Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba.—9 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—9 a.m., Sunday School; 4-30 p.m., Marathi Service.

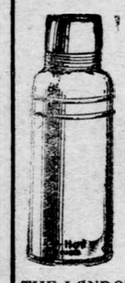
SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS.

Saturdays 5-15 and 6-30 p.m. and Sundays 6-30 p.m.: Wednesdays 6-30 p.m. Location: Apollo Bunder.

ST. PETER'S ARMENIAN CHURCH.

Sunday: Mass 9 a.m. Location: Medows Street.

ICY-HOT



BOTTLE AND CARAFE KEEPS CONTENTS EITHER ICY COLD OR STEAMING HOT FOR DAYS.

Invaluable for House-keepers, Nurses, Campers, Travellers, Automobilists.

Illustrated Price List Free.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

SIR SANKARAN NAIR CRITICISED.

Vials of Wrath.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrica":—The "Englishman" and the "Statesman" have poured their vials of wrath on the devoted head of Sir Sankaran Nair for his dissentient minutes. This is as might have been expected. These two journals cannot keep themselves in patience when they hear independent Indian views reflecting on bureaucratic administration. But what is the crime of Sir Sankaran? He differed from his colleagues on certain vitality important matters affecting the future of Indian administration and gave expression to his honest opinions. What else could he do? Do the "Englishman" and the "Statesman" suggest that he ought to have concealed his real convictions and agreed with his colleagues? We think, no Englishman with a drop of fairness in him would recommend such a course for a man of honour. It was for no personal gain that Sir Sankaran resigned his seat on the Viceroy's Executive Council. It may be easily imagined that for a man of his sound practical sense, it was no pleasure to him to parade his serious differences with the Government of India.

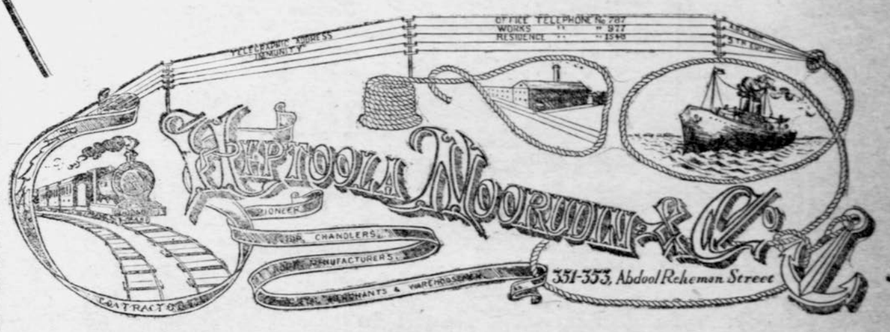
His Great Service to the Country.

The "Gujerati":—The public are profoundly anxious to know the circumstances under which he has found himself constrained to sever his connection with the Government of India, when it was absolutely necessary that a man of his ability, knowledge and independence should have been where he was until the reform had been introduced under the new scheme. He has by his minute of dissent done great services to the country and it is little short of a national misfortune that he should found himself driven to cut off all further opportunities of doing still greater service in the exalted post he had so far occupied with such conspicuous ability and courage. His colleagues would very probably not be sorry to lose him nor the Anglo-Indian press which would, on the contrary, welcome his resignation with a sense of secret but supreme satisfaction. But to his countrymen his resignation is certain to be a source of profound regret and disappointment. It will certainly not add to the moral prestige of Lord Chelmsford Government which has already heavily suffered by the grievous events that have been allowed to happen in the Punjab and elsewhere in such tragic succession. The importance of reforms has been overshadowed by the momentous constitutional and political questions to which the recent events in various parts of the country have given rise. The heart of India has received a deep wound. That aching wound is still bleeding. Lord Chelmsford is not the Viceroy who can successfully apply the soothing balm to the lacerated feelings of the country and Sir Sankaran Nair's resignation at this moment is not at all calculated to improve the situation and relieve the public mind. We are no pessimists but we look upon the future with no little concern and anxiety.

WHAT IS IT YOU REQUIRE IN SHIPCHANDLERY?

It will pay you to refer to us before clinching a deal elsewhere.

Proprietors:—Chinchpoogly Steam Rope Works and Parel Brass and Iron Foundry.



EVERY THING AT YOUR PRICE.

A High-Class Guaranteed
LEVER WATCH FREE.

The four lines of letters in this square stand for two boys' and two girls' names. We guarantee to send you, **Absolutely Free**, one of our famous guaranteed **Lever Watches** (ladies' or gent's) if you send us the correct names; but you must comply with our condition; and promise to show the Watch to your friends, as we wish to advertise our goods. It costs you nothing to try, so send at once, with stamp for reply.
London General Supply Assoc'n
72, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.
Dept. L

C	J R A
E	T R B
T	K E A
S	O N E

ASK FOR **KARNIK'S** AGUE MIXTURE
A Specific Remedy for Malarial Fevers
Sold of all Chemists or from
KARNIK BROS., BOMBAY 4.

Beautiful! Artistic!! Magnificent!!!

CALENDAR 1919 CALENDAR.

With the picture of a Lady most Artistically and Beautifully painted
As 6 per copy including postage.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT.
BOMBAY AND MADRAS

FOR SALE

Rs. 2/15 per packet of dozen Blades of the World famous
GILLETTE Razors

Can be had from—

A. GULAMHUSEIN & Co.
General Crockery, Glass, Cutlery & Enamelware Merchants.
No. 9, Vithal Sayana Building, Lohar Chawl, Market BOMBAY.
C B. 1777

To a mother
—a child is everything
Lord Beaconsfield.

—and so much depends upon the care of the child during its earliest years. Where breast milk cannot be given, then use Mellin's Food, which contains everything essential to healthy and vigorous development.

Mellin's Food

UNTOUCHED BY HAND

A Sample of Mellin's Food and handbook on "The Care of Infants in India," will be sent on receipt of two anna stamps by
MESSRS. LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & CO., BOMBAY.
MELLIN'S FOOD LTD. (INDIA BRANCH), LONDON, E.

BOLD TYPE EDITIONS.
BY G. W. M. REYNOLDS.

(1)	Mysteries of the Court of London, 17 vols.	12 8
(2)	Mysteries of London, 13 vols.	7 0
(3)	Beauty and Pleasure in 9 vols.	4 8
(4)	Bronze Statue in 4 vols.	2 8
(5)	Loves of the Harem in 4 vols.	2 8
(6)	Mary Stuart in 2 vols.	1 4
(7)	Rye House Plot in 4 vols.	2 8
(8)	May Middleton in 2 vols.	1 8
(9)	Pickwick Abroad in 3 vols.	2 4
(10)	Seamstress in 2 vols.	1 0
(11)	Coral Island in 4 vols.	2 8
(12)	Empress Eugene's Boudoir in 3 vols.	2 4
(13)	Spirits of the Lake in one volumes, complete	2 10
(14)	Kenneth in 4 vols.	2 8
(15)	Master Timothy's Book Case in 8 vols.	1 10

CORONATION BOOK DEPOT.
MADRAS.

M. PONDA & Co.

Machinery, Hardware and Timber Merchants and Suppliers of Building Materials. Stock also Miscellaneous Stores required by Railways, Public Works, Water Works and Municipalities.

Godowns at:—
Ghorupdev and Lohar Street.
Offices:—
Lohar Street, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.
Telegrams:—"SYLVAN."

ZARZINA
OR COMPOUND IODISED SARSAPARILLA AND GOLD
THE SAFEST REMEDY FOR SKIN DISEASES, ERRUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, ACTS LIKE A MIRACLE IN ERADICATING MERCURIAL POISON AND REMOVING ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES, BUILDS UP NEW HEALTH, VIGOUR AND INFUSES FRESH BLOOD IN THE SYSTEM.
INDIAN CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS
CALCUTTA
TELEGRAMS "ZARZINA" CALCUTTA

Grand Show of Fashionable and up-to-date-made JEWELLERY
SUITABLE FOR BIRTHDAY AND WEDDING PRESENTS
Early Visit to our Show Room is solicited.
J. LEMONJIAN & Co.,
EUROPEAN JEWELLERS.
17 & 49, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY

THE LEADING AND ORIGINAL FIRM
OF
OCCULISTS and OPTICIANS
Dinshaw M. Dastoor & Co.

Est. 1886.

71, Esplanade Road, near Currency Bank an Medows Street, Fort

The first and only Firm that introduced Retinoscopy (the only scientific method of testing eyesight) in Bombay. Ours is the only firm that gives the benefits of a free consultation to purchasers of glasses of an Ophthalmic Surgeon from the Royal London Ophthalmic (Moorfields) Hospital.

The fact that we have the honour of having among our constituents many of the Government high officials, members of the Legal and Medical profession, Rajas and Nawabs whose written opinions we hold, is a sufficientrecommendation of our scientific working and high quality of goods.

We make all sorts of high quality lenses, e.g. Kryptok, and various other forms of bifocal and Spherical Cylinders, Sphero Cylinders Toric Prisms and their combinations in white Sir William Crookes and other Tinted lenses.

Are you Married?

It is your duty to your dear wife and children to carry enough Insurance to provide for them in the event of your death.

Are you Single?

You will probably marry soon some day and have a family and in case you need a suitable provision for your retiring years

Therefore

Assure NOW, when health is good and premiums are low.

For particulars and prospects, please write to-day to:—

The East & West Insurance Co., Ltd.,

65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Sole Agents:—

THE INDO-BRITISH TRADING CORPORATION.

Secretaries:—

DALAL & Co.

N.B.—WANTED AGENTS ON LIBERAL REMUNERATION.

P.O.B. 697.

ENCOURAGE INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Enquiries Solicited for
ALL KINDS OF OIL-PAINTS.
(Moist-paste or Ready-mixed).

GENUINE RAW, PALE BOILED AND DOUBLE BOILED LINSEED OILS

VARNISHES, GOLD-SIZE, BLACK-JAPAN, 'STICK-FAST' PUTTY &c.

Manufactured by:—

THE INDIAN WHITE PAINT MFG. CO.

Pioneer PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES MANUFACTURERS IN INDIA.

Telegrams:—"Whitepaint"—'Phone No. 8950

Factory & Offices: BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

ALL SORTS OF
LADIES' & GENTS' WATCHES
CLOCKS & TIMEPIECES

Can be had at prices beyond competition

Trial Solicited. Catalogues Free.

CHOONILAL CHHAGANLAL

288, Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY No. 3.

FANS—FURNITURE
HOUSEHOLD HIRE BUY OFFICE SELL
APOLLO FURNISHING COMPANY,
14 CUSTOM HOUSE ROAD, FORT-BOMBAY.

PLEASE NOTE.
TELEPHONE No. 4458.
Telegram: "Royalmotor."

When you require Michelin, Dunlop, Firestone, or other well-known motor tyres, and accessories.

ROYAL MOTOR CAR CO.,
Opp. Imperial Cinema,
Lamington Road, Bombay 4.

TO ASCERTAIN which of the OPTIONS granted under the

EXCESS PROFITS DUTY ACT

WILL PROVE ADVANTAGEOUS or whether you are liable to the DUTY

DO NOT DEPEND UPON CASUAL ADVISERS OR ON SECONDHAND INFORMATION, BUT CONSULT IMMEDIATELY

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL,

30 Hanuman Building, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,

who have already successfully represented more than 2,500 Commercial firms for

INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX.

TELEPHONE No. 2560.

STOCKISTS OF
PAINTS, DRY COLOURS, VARNISHES OILS & BRUSHES.

H. MAHOMEDBHOY & Co.,
244, Nagdevi Street, No. 3, BOMBAY.

PRICES RIGHT—
SERVICE PROMPT—
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

C.B. 753.

THE ACME MFG. Co.

Specialists in the Manufacture of Motor Accessories.

Sparking Plugs, Platinum Contact Screws, Slip-rings; Carburetter Needles, Jets, Choke-tubes; Acetylene Generators; Electric Side, Head and Tail Lights; Master Vibrators; Etc., etc., etc.

Our articles do Credit to us and give SATISFACTION to the USERS.

Our products Spell-out "Acme" at every Turn.

The Acme Mfg. Co.,
Sir Mangaldas House, Lamington Road, BOMBAY.

"SCANDINAVIA"
M. C. M.
COTTON BELTING

The "PIONEER" of Solid Woven Cotton Belts of British Manufacture.

Stronger and cheaper than Leather.

Largely used by Cotton Mills and Industries all over India.

Special reduced rates offered to Mills and Mill Store Suppliers.

BOMBAY TRADING CO
PYDOWNIE BOMBAY.

P. O. Box 981, BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 5th June 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Batometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.681	Inch.
Temperatue of Air	81.0	Deg
West Bulb Themometer	79.8	,,
Dew Point	77.4	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.733	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	5.2	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	93.0	,,
Maximum do.	83.5	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW,WNW,NW,WNW.	
Movement of Wind	259	Miles
Total of Rain	0.00	Inch.
Total fall during month	0.41	,,
Do do. year	0.52	,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. on 6th	0.21	,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill.
	June	h. m.	ft. in.	June	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri.	6	m 5 27 / 5 30	24 4 / 25 6	6	m 11 2	20 4
Sat.	7	m 6 43 / 6 55	24 3 / 24 11	7	m 0 3 / 0 24	18 8 / 21 0
Sun.	8	m 8 9 / 8 54	24 8 / 24 —	8	m 1 25 / 1 39	18 6 / 12 2
Mon.	9	m 9 10 / 9 28	25 3 / 24 8	9	m 2 10 / 2 24	18 1 / 21 1
Tues.	10	m 9 54 / 10 —	25 11 / 24 11	10	m 2 49 / 3 —	17 8 / 10 9
Wed.	11	m 10 53 / 9 54	25 8 / 25 2	11	m 3 29 / 4 10	17 2 / 10 4
Thur.	12	m 11 10 / 11 30	27 4 / 25 6	12	m 4 2 / 4 53	16 8 / 19 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June 6 (Friday)	Sunrise	6h. 1m.	Sunset	7h. 14m.
,, 7 (Saturday	,,	6h. 1m.	,,	7h. 15m.
,, 8 (Sunday)	,,	6h. 1m.	,,	6h. 12m.
,, 9 (Monday)	,,	6h. 1m	,,	7h. 15m.
,, 10 (Tuesday)	,,	6h. 1m.	,,	7h. 15m.
,, 11 (Wednes)	,,	6h. 1m	,,	7h. 16m.
,, 12 (Thursday	,,	6h. 1m.	,,	7h. 16m.

Phase of the Moon:—

New Moon	1d.	2h. 34-9m.	a.m.
First Quarter	7d.	6h. 8-8m.	p.m.
Full Moon	15d.	1h. 55-1m.	p.m.
Last quarter	23d.	4h. 51-1m	p.m.
New Moon	30d.	11h. 0 4m.	p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time on the 6th June, 1919, was 29.892 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8.45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 6th June, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal in the submontane districts. Both day and night temperatures are in slight to moderate excess generally, Lahore recording a maximum of 115deg. F.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Night temperature is generally above normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 0.23in. of rain. Skies are clear except in the southern districts where light cloud is present. Humidity is below normal and day temperature is above the average in north Rajputana. Night temperature is above normal in upper Sind and the greater part of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore reports 0.10in. of rain and Rajkot 0.12in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Bhuj, but is in excess at Surat; night temperature is above the average at Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Light showers have occurred in the south-west of the division, the only appreciable fall being 0.10in. at Chanda. Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in Berar. Day temperature is above normal in the south-western districts; night temperature is in excess at Nagpur and Jubbulpore.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Karwar reports 0.50in., Mormugao 1.20in. and Ratnagiri 1.17in. Skies are heavily clouded. Day temperature is in excess at Bombay, but is in defect in the south Konkan; night temperature is below the average at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the south Bombay Deccan and local in the north; Ahmednagar reports 0.12in., Sholapur 2.27in., and Bijapur 0.40in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature has fallen and is in moderate or considerable defect in the southern half of the division; night temperature is in defect at Sholapur, but is in excess at Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has extended on the west coast as far north as Bombay and rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan and the south Bombay Deccan and local in the Madras Deccan and the north Bombay Deccan, while a few showers are also reported from the south of the Central Provinces, Central India West, Kathiawar and south Rajputana. Temperature has fallen and is in moderate to considerable defect during the day to the south of the latitude of Sholapur; it remains above normal in the Punjab and the surrounding districts, the highest maximum recorded being 116deg. F. at Jacobabad. The monsoon continues to be mainly directed towards the Peninsula and conditions are favourable for an extension of rain in the Central Provinces, Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 5th June, 1919:—

The activity of the Arabian Sea current has again increased, while the storm in the Bay is approaching the north Madras coast. In consequence there has been widespread rain in the Peninsula and Burma and around the head of the Bay. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, the Deltaic Bengal, the west coast of the Peninsula, south Hyderabad, Mysore and the Madras Deccan and local in Assam, Orissa, Central India, the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad, south-east Madras and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Gujarat and the Central Provinces.

Principal amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Port Blair one inch; Mergui, Moulmein one and a half; Tavoy two; Silchar one; Saugor Island three; Balasore two; Nowgong a half; Raichur one; Chitaldrug two; Mercara one and a half; Salem one.

Temperature remains high along the north-west frontier and in the extreme north.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on FRIDAY, the 6th of June, 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (5th	85.3	70.9	60	..	0	0
Jask	..	94.4	81.5	73	..	0	—0.04
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—							
Multan	..	114.7	91.8	43	..	0	—0.02
Rawalpindi	..	112.3	83.8	27	..	0	—0.15
Lahore	..	114.9	83.9	26	..	0	—0.06
Hissar	..	113.8	91.1	38	..	0.12	+0.04
Ambala	..	111.0	90.0	35	..	0	—0.01
Delhi	..	109.0	90.1	42	..	0	—0.12
UNITED PROVINCES—							
Agra	..	111.3	91.1	40	..	0	—0.02
Mainpuri	..	111.0	90.5	45	..	0	0
Jhansi	..	108.6	88.8	38	..	0	0
Cawnpore	..	107.6	87.7	54	..	0	—0.14
Allahabad	..	109.3	88.8	44	..	0	—0.01
SIND AND RAJPUTANA							
Jacobabad	..	115.9	88.0	44	..	0	0
Karachi	..	90.3	82.6	82	..	0	—0.05
Ajmer	..	105.8	89.1	42	..	0.18	+0.17
Jaipur	..	112.5	89.2	33	..	0.02	0
Kotah	..	108.4	90.0	35	..	0.78	+0.48
Mount Abu	..	85.8	71.6	60	0.23	0.63	+0.53
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—							
Bhuj	..	93.0	80.3	60	..	0.20	+0.15
Dwarka	..	90.3	82.7	81	0	0.02	—0.17
Veraval	..	87.8	82.1	88	0	0.06	—0.14
Rajkot	..	100.4	81.7	63	0.12	0.42	+0.08
Bhavnagar Para	..	104.6	82.4	64	0	0.15	—0.11
Surat	..	100.2	78.3	65	0.01	0.04	—0.21
Ahmedabad	..	106.0	83.9	59	0	0	—0.01
Deesa	..	107.9	84.8	46	0	0	—0.01
Neemuch	..	105.1	79.8	68	..	0.18	+0.13
Indore	..	102.9	76.1	73	0.10	1.49	+1.07
CENTRAL PROVINCES—							
Jubbulpore	..	104.9	85.1	51	..	0	—0.03
Saugor	..	105.0	81.9	38	..	0	0
Itoshangabad	..	107.9	81.2	46	..	0.48	+0.23
Khandwa	..	105.0	74.8	64	..	0.62	+0.38
Akola	..	107.9	81.5	53	0.04	0.54	—0.01
Amraoti	..	107.3	81.8	42	0.01	0.23	—0.35
Nagpur	..	106.8	84.4	56	0.01	0.0	—0.37
Chanda	..	105.7	81.6	48	0.10	0.17	—0.38
Raipur	..	104.7	83.7	64	..	0	—0.35
KONKAN—							
Bombay	..	93.0	82.8	83	0.03	0.49	—1.34
Ratnagiri	..	89.7	78.3	74	1.17	1.56	—2.4
Marmugao	..	82.5	..	84	1.20	4.69	+1.14
Karwar	..	81.2	76.0	82	0.50	2.16	—3.39
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—							
Malegaon	..	103.2	75.6	57	0.08	0.08	—0.60
Ahmednagar	..	97.0	69.2	73	0.12	1.10	+0.15
Poona	..	94.0	74.5	74	..	0.38	—0.50
Sholapur	..	89.2	69.8	84	2.27	6.31	+5.9
Bijapur	..	82.0	70.2	78	0.40	1.03	+0.24
Belgaum	..	79.6	67.8	86	0.04	1.49	+0.06
Aurangabad	..	102.4	76.1	61	..	0.32	—0.44
Nizamabad (Indur)	..	103.9	77.9	63	..	0.29	—0.04
Hyderabad	..	88.3	75.7	82	..	1.84	+1.07
MALABAR AND CEYLON							
Mangalore	..	81.1	73.7	91	0.09	4.46	—1.05
Calicut	..	80.1	74.5	94	0.16	4.21	—1.08
Cochin	..	78.8	74.7	89	1.37	4.59	—0.42
Colombo	..	85.9	75.9	79	..	0.02	—2.21
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—							
Masulipatam	..	84.9	77.3	93	0.03	1.06	+0.37
Bellary	..	85.3	73.7	78	0.17	1.51	+1.01
Cuddapah	..	87.1	78.4	75	..	2.06	+1.47
Madras	..	90.4	80.3	66	..	0.94	+0.55
Bangalore	..	81.8	68.2	86	..	0.38	—0.65
Coimbatore	..	88.5	71.3	75	..	0.04	—0.28
Trichinopoly	..	91.9	76.3	70	..	0.85	+0.48
Negapatam	..	93.2	77.4	75	..	2.53	+2.33

IF YOU NEED

High Class English and American Furniture suitable for Palaces, Hotels and Messes. Large stock of Iron Combination Bedsteads and Perambulators always in stock.

Furniture for Sal & Hire

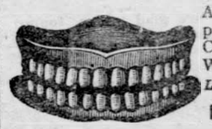
AT MODERATE RATES.

ALLABUX SOMJEE DOSSA

Allabux Building, 29-33 Chuckla St,

Tele { *graph*—CAMPKITS / *phone*—2148.

ABSOLUTE PAINLESS EXTRACTION



A Speciality for permanent Gold Crown and Bridge Work.

Latest treatment for PYORRHŒA

H. C. Vyas, Dentist,

NEAR POLICE CHOWKI

Bazar Gate, Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Attendance 8 to 11 and 2 to 6 (S. 7).

"SHRI HARI"

GOLDOL

Wonderful remedy for lost energy, weak nerves, Rs. 10 for 8 Pills. One pill at bed time only with milk or water.

"SPECIAL TREATMENT"—RS. 10 PER DAY.

"RADICAL CURE WITHOUT OPERATION.

Antifat, Cancer, Hydrocele, Piles, Elephantiases, Varicocele, Hernia, Fistula, Tumor, Paralysis Asthma, Diabetes, Consumption, Female skin and eyes diseases. Hours 7 to 9 a.m., and p.m. Advice Fee Rs. 2 (Two) only consulting Physician and Electro-Homeopath

K. M. BARDOLIVALA,

M.B.E.H. (London).

o. 2, 3rd Bhoivada, Bhuleshwar, Bombay

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL Ladies PILLS

A Female Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of ladies have in their Ladyship's pills in the house, so that on the first sign of irregularity of the System a timely dose may be taken. Names of the most experienced Doctors, Nurses, &c.,

"Hello Hello"

"Mamma says it must be HELLER'S ROYAL-ZEST COCOA we like it so much."

It is undoubtedly the best Cocoa now available in India, guaranteed pure, wholesome and delicious. It is highly recommended as a food-drink for children, nursing mothers, merchants, students and convalescents, in fact, for all who desire to keep both mind and body in sound and healthy condition.

Take a Tin Home To-day and Try it

Can be had from all dealers & stores in three sizes:
¼ lb. tin. As. 11; ½ lb. tin. Re. 1-4; and 1 lb. tin, Rs. 2 4.

INSIST ON HELLER'S ROYAL-ZEST COCOA ONLY.

Sole Agents for INDIA, BURMA CEYLON.

KOTHARI, SUTARIA & Co.,

Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

We have received a large stock of—

Single barelled Ejector Guns, Rifles, Shotgun Cartridges of both Black and Smokeless powder, also Rifle Cartridges of 405 bore, 32-40 bore, 35 bore, 38-55 bore, 22 bore, high power, 250-3000 bore H.P. and 401 bore. We shall be glad to quote for above on receipt of your enquiry. The prices are fixed most reasonably

GOOLAMHOOSAIN ALLIBHOY & Sons,

252, Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY.

MARK PLEASE

SILKS for Ladies

China Silks for Summer Suitings
AND
Presentation Articles
AT

EMPIRE TRADING Co.

305, HORNBY ROAD, opp. J. N. PETIT INSTITUTE (Bombay.)

INDIAN ART JEWELLER Established 1869.

KANJI MALJI JEWELLER.

Dealer in all sorts of articles of Gold, Silver and Jewellery.

The first Pioneer and the Founder of this Business in a fashionable style.

406-408, Abdool Rehman Street, BOMBAY.

Tele. No. 782.

COLGATE'S
RIBBON DENTAL CREAM

Study your dentifrice, which means so much to an attractive smile. Know that it is safe.

Know that it cleans the teeth thoroughly in a sensible way—without containing strong drugs or powerful chemicals to harm the delicate tissues of the mouth.

Colgate's is a safe, sane, thorough dentifrice. Dentists favour it.

2245

IT IS A WELL-KNOWN FACT

THAT THE

New Waterproof Coats & Mackintoshes

SOLD BY

K. C. MARROTT,

BOMBAY

189-91 HORNBY ROAD, FORT

at Rs. 18 each.

cannot be had elsewhere even for Rs. 25 each.

"Quality" & "Price"—Unbeaten

See Our Brands and also other brands. Compare the price and quality and you are our customer —POSITIVELY

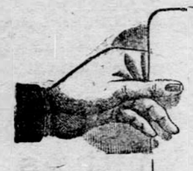
It will pay you—and pay you well—to wear the brands we stock.

Our 'PRICES' are 'CHEAPER' than elsewhere and our customers are Never Satisfied with the CHEAPNESS offered by the est.

Their quality has made their "Name" and "Fame."

Do you use our Brands? If not, you are DOING A GREAT INJUSTICE to yourself. Remedy that Now—and WRITE TO or CALL AT :

TAJBHOY & Co., Baria Mansion, Opp. Crawford Market, BOMBAY.



P. P. RELE & SONS

RUBBER STAMP

MANUFACTURERS

Kalkadevi Road, BOMBAY

COSSI SILK for one Complete Suit

Rs. 7/8 & 12/8, Superior 19/- & 20/-

SAMPLE AS. 4

which will be deducted while executing the order.

KHAKI COSSI SILK SOCKS & CYCLING HOSE

Rs 7/12 & 15/- per Dozen. Thick Stuff Rs. 9/- & 18/- per Dozen.

Orders less than 6 Pairs cannot be Executed.

32 BRASS & 30 WOODEN TOYS RS. 5.

PADDY SILK MANUFACTURING CO., BENARES CITY

—NORIA WATER LIFT PUMPS—

FOR AGRICULTURE

which won Medals and Certificates from Baroda and Junagad Exhibition 1917

is the most durable, economic and cheap to lift water from 10 to 120 feet deep in river or well for agriculture.

For particulars apply to—

Branches:—
KANPITH—SURAT and
DARIAPUR—AHMEDABAD.

Ambalal M. Patel & Co.
KANJI BHUVAN,
Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY No. 4.

NEED OF MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

PRESENT POLICY OF INACTION.

Mr. B. Shiva Rao writes in "New India":—

Sir Sankaran Nair performed a notable function in presiding over a Conference of eminent medical men at Simla on the 23rd and 24th of the last month. We have not before us the full text of the resolutions which were passed by the Conference, but a summary of the more important amongst them and Sir Sankaran Nair's opening speech give sufficiently clear indications as to the measures which the Government of India propose to initiate, in the direction of combating the alarming death-rate prevalent in India even in normal times. An official communique, issued a few days prior to the session of the Conference, announced that the Government had made an initial grant of 5 lakhs of rupees in pursuance of a resolution brought by the Hon. Mr. Sarma before the Imperial Council in March last, urging the formation of a Public Health fund with 50 lakhs as a nucleus. There was almost a touch of sarcasm in the high tribute Sir Sankaran Nair paid to the services rendered to the volume of medical knowledge and research by the medical profession in India and the practically unrestricted presence, at the same time, of malaria and plague, hookworm and leprosy in our rural tracts. He partially accepted the criticism of undue dilatoriness levelled at the Government in its sanitary policy, and speaking with the restraint that must of necessity characterise the expression of views of a member of the Government officially representing it at a public function, Sir Sankaran Nair could not have gone further than he did. He drew the attention of the Conference to the presence of plague in this country for 22 years with its regular annual visitations; to the insanitary conditions of our cities, which he described as sometimes being "models of unsatisfactory housing," to the terrible drain on our labour force consequent on leprosy and malaria, and finally, to the appalling death-roll during the last influenza epidemic which claimed six million lives in India. In the face of all this, one can well understand that "India"—which means apparently the Government of India—"cannot sit with folded hands." But we could have wished that the unfolded hands might have been more generous than making a niggardly grant of 5 lakhs. That sum is utterly inadequate, we believe, to meet the requirements of even one of our bigger cities. While every civilized country in the world is including a Ministry of Health, or its equivalent, in its reconstruction programme, India, with all the ravages of disease unequalled in their extent, is in the initial stage of undertaking experimental measures. What would be said, we wonder, of a Government which, during six months after an epidemic which has exacted in two months as many lives as the war from all the belligerent countries in four years and a half, can claim no greater achievement to its credit than just two conferences which have yet to materialise their efforts? The influenza-storm which swept through the country in October and November last year has left behind a groundswell of abnormal mortality which, beyond being chronicled, does not seem to have attracted the serious attention of the Government. And yet, so exalted is the sense of duty of the Government of India that a policy of inaction passes for absence of undue temerity.

Before coming to the proposals of the Conference which has just terminated its session at Simla, it is necessary to consider in brief those of the earlier one, to which Sir Sankaran Nair referred in the course of his speech. The Conference of the Sanitary and Bacteriological Experts which met at Delhi last December, made a number of far-reaching recommendations, which had for their principal aim the co-ordination of the departments which deal with the remedial, preventive and research branches of medicine, and the institution of an Imperial Research Institute on a much larger scale than the one at Kasauli, either at Delhi or Dehra Dun or Nasik. The co-ordination was to be obtained by the creation of an Imperial Health Board and Provincial Health Boards. Surgeon-General Edwards, in outlining the work before that Conference, suggested the appointment of a whole-time Superintendent of Medical Research, without executive powers, to help the Advisory Board. A number of other suggestions were also made relating very largely to the personal and the organic side generally of the Health Board. Into this aspect of the subject, it is inexpedient to enter at present, having regard both to the controversial and still undecided nature of the question of the reorganisation of the medical services in India and the bifurcation of the civil and military elements therein, and also to the recommendations of a committee which, according to Sir Sankaran Nair, has just concluded its deliberations, but has not made them public.

In certain matters, the conclusions reached by the present Conference only confirm those of its predecessor. Both favour the creation of a central Public Board of Health consisting of official and non-official members, to regulate clinical work and medical research. Where the later Conference extends its field of consideration further is with regard to the distinction between the administrative and advisory functions of such a body, a feature which will naturally assume increasing importance in the near future as the medical and sanitary departments are likely to become the primary concern of provincial Governments. In this connection, Sir Sankaran Nair threw out a strikingly novel suggestion, which, we are glad to see, found acceptance with the Conference; namely, a mobile corps of workers, lent in normal times to the province to supplement the provincial staffs; but ultimately subject to the orders of the Government of India, acting on the advice of the Public Health Board and liable to concentration in any area afflicted by a peculiar or virulent epidemic." The initial grant of 5 lakhs, we observe from his speech, is to be entirely devoted to organising the sanitary work and supplementing the staff entrusted with it. We have avoided going into the consideration of the details of the scheme and the subsidiary matters connected with it, as Sir Sankaran Nair described them, such as for instance, the medical inspection of schools. One of the most important considerations of the Public Health Board in our opinion, left untouched by the Conference, will be the special sanitary arrangements at the great centres of pilgrimage and at festivals.

But the main question, however, is not so much the attitude of the Government towards what may in one sense be justly regarded to be the most vital of National concerns, as the rate of progress in sanitation and public health which we are likely to attain even under the most beneficent of political reforms. For reasons, which are irrelevant to our present purpose, the non-official medical element in India, with few exceptions, has stood deplorably aloof from public life. There are hardly half-a-dozen medical men in all the Provincial and Imperial Councils in India. If the Government's sanitary policy has been slow and devious, it is to some extent attributable to the absence of effective and organised criticism from men who have the necessary knowledge and experience and can exert timely pressure. An alert and watchful body of medical men will produce more lasting good to the country than even the best of schemes devised by an alien or even a National Government. The All-India Medical Conference, which held its first session at Calcutta in December, 1917, and its second at Delhi last December, is a big step in the right direction. Only to the extent that independent medical opinion organises and exerts itself can we expect the Government "to spend up." We are surprised that so far, in the criticisms of the Reform proposals, no suggestion has been made for the separation of medicine and sanitation from education, and the appointment of a separate minister for this all-important subject, but there can be no question that ultimately this will be its only adequate safeguard.

MR. GANDHI AND RECENT DISTURBANCES.

The following letter from Mr. H. S. L. Polak appears in the "Manchester Guardian":—

Sir,—As one of Mr. M. K. Gandhi's most intimate fellow-workers in South Africa during the long course of the Indian passive resistance movement there, may I be allowed to draw attention to certain remarks by my friend Mr. H. E. A. Cotton in his otherwise valuable contribution in your columns recently on the Rowlatt bills and their relation to the present unhappy situation in India?

Mr. Cotton says that Mr. Gandhi is the leader of the passive resistance movement against the Indian Coercion Bills, that "abstention from violence to life, person, and property is inculcated, but it does not seem to have struck the promoters that the forces which they were seeking to unloose would be little guided by such pious exhortations. The riots which have taken place were inevitable from the first." A little later, he adds that "the crimes and excesses unhappily attributable to Mr. Gandhi's misguided crusade" should not be allowed to obscure the Indian case against the bills.

I am sure that Mr. Cotton has no desire to do an injustice to a great and good man, but it is clear that he has no personal knowledge of the methods and realities of "passive resistance" as Mr. Gandhi understands it. Let me say now that during the whole course of the South African agitation—and I write as one who took a prominent part in it from the beginning to the end—there was no resort to violence on the part of the Indian passive resisters. Mr. Gandhi has set forth the essentials of "passive resistance" quite recently in a manifesto that has been widely quoted in the English press:—

"Satyagraha (passive resistance," or, more correctly, 'fidelity to truth') is essentially a religious movement. It is a process of purification and penance. It seeks to secure reforms or redress of grievances by self-suffering."

Plainly, therefore, "passive resistance" as understood and preached by Mr. Gandhi has nothing at all in common with methods of violence, for these are its direct contrary and cannot be anticipated as its "inevitable" consequences. Mr. Gandhi has himself, in announcing the temporary suspension of his movement, flatly denied that the outbreaks of violence were in any way connected with it. It is evident that, under cover of a perfectly innocent, harmless, and legitimate agitation, disaffected persons have played upon the passions of the mob, already inflamed by a strong sense of grievance as set forth in the message of the Bombay correspondent of the "Times" to which you alluded a few days ago. But to suggest that the excesses of ignorant people, which all right-minded people deplore, are "attributable" to Mr. Gandhi's crusade, which may have been misguided or not, according to one's way of looking at things, is as absurd and unjust as to attribute to Christianity all the vile things that have been and are still being done in its name and under its cover, or to justify the judicial murder of Socrates because his enemies declared that the defilement of the youth of his day was attributable to his teaching. Indians will no more attribute the Indian disturbances to Mr. Gandhi's "passive resistance" movement than to the thorough and whole-hearted opposition of the Moderates to the Rowlatt legislation. They will, however, unitedly attribute them to the misguided zeal and obstinacy of the Government of India in forcing through this unnecessary measure in the teeth of the unanimous protest of all patriotic Indians, regardless of party.

Commercial Corporation Ltd.

with which is incorporated

TECHNO ACCOUNTANCY INSTITUTE

Established 1901

Continues to prepare candidates for all Recognised Accountancy Exams. Special reduced terms to Graduates. Non-Matrics are eligible for L.C.C. Exams. Apply personally between 6 & 7 p.m. at

25, Medows St, Fort, BOMBAY.

Cheapest, purest and best for the body or the clothes. Guaranteed absolutely pure.

3

Soap Manufacturers:—

G. W. GOODWIN & SON.

OF MANCHESTER.

Sole Agents:—

THE HARDWARE AND SUNDRIE IMPORTING AGENCY.

9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

Zam-Buk

UNEQUALLED FOR CUTS BRUISES ECZEMA ULCERS RASHES &c

ONCE you have tried Zam-Buk you will never be without a box of this magic *herbal* healer. Of unique composition, free from animal fats and poisonous mineral drugs, Zam-Buk is soothing and antiseptic, and heals swift and sure.

You can rely thoroughly on Zam-Buk for the accidents that will happen, especially during Spring cleaning. It is also unequalled for eczema, pimples, ulcers, festering sores, piles, and those troublesome Spring skin complaints.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars R. 1 or Rs. 2-4 per pot.

KEEP A POT ALWAYS HANDY

By its gentle, but efficient tonic action, Mother Seigel's Syrup restores the organs of digestion—stomach, liver and bowels—to a state of such healthy activity, that they are then easily able to accomplish their vitally important work efficiently and without strain. With these organs working in a natural way you may

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

FOR INDIGESTION

rightly expect to be free from the pains and penalties of Indigestion, and to be able to digest what you eat and to secure strength and fresh stores of vitality.

Put Mother Seigel's Syrup to the test after your next meal.

BLUE BLACK WRITING INK

PREPARED BY

Dr. A. C. BHATACHARYYA Ph.D., F. C. S., (BERLIN),

Is the best of all in the market. It is used by the Universities, School and Colleges with high satisfaction.

Per Gross Rs. 1/8. 50 Gross Rs. 68/-100 Gross Rs. 120/-

Techno-Chemical Laboratory & Works, Ltd.

24 NARKILDANGA MAIN ROAD, CALCUTTA.

MHATRE'S ART STUDIO

By G. K. Mhatre.
"TO THE TEMPLE."

The Premier Sculpture Institute of India.

For Memorial and Ideal Sculptural and Painting Works.

SANDHURST BRIDGE.
BOMBAY—7.

Ramchandra Govind & Son

Book-sellers and Publishers,
KALKADEVI, BOMBAY.

INDIAN CURRENCY AND BANKING PROBLEMS

By MOHAN LAL TANNAN, B. COM., (Birmingham), Bar-at-Law, F.R.E.S.
Lecturer in Banking, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay
AND
KHUSHAL T. SHAH, B. A., B.Sc. (Econ. London), Bar-at-Law.
Professor of Economics, Maharajah's College, Mysore.
Crown Octavo. Nicely bound, Gold-lettered, nearly 350 Pages with Index. Price Rs. 5.

GOVERNANCE OF INDIA. PRICE RS. 3.
By KHUSHAL T. SHAH, B.A., B.Sc. (Econ. London), Bar-at-Law
Professor of Economics, Maharajah's College Mysore.

(1) HIGHER ACCOUNTING WITH AUDITING NOTES. By S. R. DAVAR.
Officially recognized by the Government of Mysore for use in Colleges and Schools of Commerce and recommended as a text to the Students of the Premier College of Commerce in India.
A BOOK SPECIALLY WRITTEN FOR THE USE OF PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANCY STUDENTS AS WELL ACCOUNTANTS, LEGAL PRACTITIONERS AND BUSINESSMEN. PRICE RS. 6-8-0.

(2) ELEMENTS OF INDIAN MERCANTILE LAW By S. R. DAVAR.
Recognized and Recommended as a text-book by the Government Accountancy Diploma Board as well as by the Premier College of Commerce for the University, Commercial and Accountancy Examinations *specially written for the use of "Commerce" and "Accountancy"* students as well as that of Businessmen and Accountants, RS. 6-8-0.

(3) BUSINESS ORGANIZATION An excellent book for the use of students of commerce and businessman, particularly those in charge of the management of large enterprises such as public Companies, Mill Agencies, etc. By S. R. DAVAR, Bar-at-Law.
(In Press. Expected to be out shortly.)
Price Rs. 6 net.

TWENTIETH CENTURY ENGLISH MARATHI DICTIONARY:—Pronouncing Etymological, Literary, Scientific and Technical by N. B. RANADE, B.A., 2 Vols. half Morrocco bound. RS. 25.

SHAH AND HAJI'S (Profs.) GUIDE TO ECONOMICS—In form of question and answer, very useful to students of Economics RS. 4.

SHAH'S (Prof.) GUIDE TO INDIAN ADMINISTRATION—very useful to Intermediate Arts students. RS. 1-4-0.

Have you ever had a suit cleaned by us?
IF NOT GIVE US A TRIAL.

Prompt attention under European supervision given to all orders.

Silks and Jari Border (Gold Border) Garments cleaned by the **French Chemical Process** thereby making them appear as new and glossy.

Expert and trained men attend to the Dyeing, Glazing and Finishing work.

PERFECT SATISFACTION IS OUR MOTTO.

Please write for price list

Royal Laundry Co.
15, Hammam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

APIOLINE
CHAPOTEAUT

LADIES SAFE REMEDY for functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.

WHOLESALE:
8, Rue Vivienne
PARIS—FRANCE

Sold by all Chemists

SUCCESS IN LIFE

is often attributable to good health & making the most of opportunities.

A nervous breakdown has often been the forerunner of disaster and ill health the barrier to life's prospects.

HUXLEYS NERVIGOR

of the acid glycero-phosphates improves the general condition by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus bearing elements which go to repair and build up broken-down cell life and vitality.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.
ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon London.

NICKEL SILVER Rs. 22.

ROLLED GOLD Rs. 36.

THE "QUEEN ANNE."
MODEL 1.

A small compact watch, giving great satisfaction to those persons who dislike a big heavy watch that encumbers and bulges the pocket. 7 jewelled lever movement. Compensating balance.

NICKEL SILVER .. .. .. Rs. 22
ROLLED GOLD .. .. .. „ 36

WRITE FOR OUR FULLY ILLUSTRATED LIST SENT POST FREE.

WEST END WATCH Co.
373, Hornby Road, BOMBAY | 14, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.

Arms
Ammunition
Fishing Tackle
VACUUM VESSELS

MAHOMEDALLY NOORBHOY
Near Crawford Market, BOMBAY. 3.
Telegrams:—"SHOOTER"

Nuzerally Khanbhoy

PIPES, HARDWARE, AND MILL STORE SUPPLIERS AND RAILWAY CONTRACTORS.
Specialities—Lead Sheet Pipes, Paints, Brass and Copper Pipes and Rods, Sanitary Ware, etc.
Water Meter Bombay Municipality tested.
211-15 Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY No. 31
Telephone No. 2458

Judge the quality of an article from the popularity that it gains.
If you apply this test, you will come to the only conclusion that the

Diamond Point Fountain Pen

is a satisfactory and serviceable pen.
In the last few months more than Ten Thousand pens have been sold to a discerning public.
It is of American manufacture.
Each pen fitted with 14-kt. gold nib.
Each pen carries a 5-year guarantee certificate.

Prices from Rs. 2-12 upwards.
"Disappearing Safety" Pen a speciality.
Can be had at all respectable Stationers.
Special Terms to Trade.
SOLE AGENT IN INDIA AND BURMA:

T. H. KHANNA, 1st Floor, Baria Building, Pydhonie, BOMBAY 3.

ESSABHOY ABDULHUSEIN & Coy.
SHIPCHANDLERS AND CONTRACTORS.
68/172, NAGDEVI STREET, BOMBAY.

Telephones 733 & 994. *Telegrams* SHIPSTORES.

Manilla and Wire ropes, Copper and Brass Pipes, Rivets, Bolts, Hydraulic tubes Lion, Belldams, Greased, Loco packings, Hammers, Nails, Stocks, Taps, Dies, – Paints, Oils, Varnishes etc.

FROM STOCK
WE CAN SUPPLY

F. J. Collis Browne's
Chlorodyne

The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in DIARRHOEA, and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Checks and arrests FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.
The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

The only Palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.
Convincing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.
Sold in Bottles by all Chemists. Sole Manufacturers,
Prices in England, 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6. J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., London.

MIA MAHOMED HAJI JAN MAHOMED

Government and Railway Contractor | **CHOTANI** | **Ship Chandler, Timber & Hardware Merchant**

Keeps a Very Large Stock
OF

Iron, Galvanized, Steam, Copper and Lead Pipes; Canvas, Hose and Best Sail Navy Canvas; English and Japanese Zinc Slabs, Bolts, Nuts and Washers; Steel, Tool Mining, and High Speed Air Hardening, by Edgar Allens.

Best English Leather Belting by Geo. Angus; Screws, Augers, English Mild Steel Plates, Marine Glue, etc., etc., etc.

Office & Godown at Khaduck, Dontad Road
Telephone No. 622. BOMBAY. *Tel. Address SHAIRDILL.*

JUST RECEIVED FRESH STOCK
OF ALL SIZES
BULL DOG SPARKING PLUGS
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
R. T. MEHTA & Co.
Near West End Cinema, Churni Road, Bombay.

SOUNDY & Co.
187, HORNBY ROAD.

Just received a large supply of goods,
DRUM HEADS AND REEDS
FLUTES, BUGLES, MOUTH ORGANS
Feldman's 23rd Song Annual.
Planet's 11th
Violin Strings and Orchestral Journal &c., &c.,

Phone at once 2954
FOR
MILL, GIN STORES AND SIZING MATERIALS.
SPECIALIST FOR
CHEMICALS, LUBRICANTS AND GREASE.
L. TRICUMDAS & Co.
70, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel.—"BABULNATH."
ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

FISH OIL PURE
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
TAYEBALLY ALLIBHOY & CO.
Sivri, Coliwada,
BOMBAY Post No. 15.

MARK WELL

that opportunities never come too often. Hence whenever one presents itself, it should be caught by the forelock, or it will turn away and you shall have to console yourself with the bald head. You have been seeing our big and small Ads. in the "Chronicle" since a very long time but have you ever cared to ponder over their contents.

"E" and "A"

the two invaluable boons, offered by us for sale to the Indian public, have during the last 6 years, made a name for themselves throughout this vast country. Their names are household words now and there is a real fame behind them. No home should be without them. Both are well-known instruments, manufactured in America and patented all over.

NATURAL CURES.

Both dispense with medicines, druggings, cuttings and probings. "E" priced at Rs. 15 only is a sure cure for functional weakness, exhaustion and loss of Manhood, while the "A" priced at Rs. 25.8 only, is a safe and certain remedy for all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Head and Throat. P. and P. charges extra for both. Thousands sold in India. Highest references. Each worth its weight in Gold and many times over. Unobtainable elsewhere. A postcard to RAI B. S. BHANDARI, M.A., BATALA, (Punjab), will bring you at once, gratis and for nothing the necessary relative

FREE BOOKLET.

LILLIPUT POCKET STOVE
No. 96
FOR CAMPERS, HUNTERS, ETC.
Price Rs. 20. Postage Extra.
All kinds of stoves and parts in stock.
CALL AT
D. R. WAGLE,
GIRGAON STOVE DEPOT
near Tram Terminus, Girgaon.

SAVE YOUR BUILDINGS
FURNITURE & VALUABLE PROPERTIES BY USING
ANTI-MOTH SOLUTION
This is a very important scientific discovery by a well-known scientist. It is wood preserve. Only one trial will give you complete satisfaction. Money returned if not genuine
KAPADIA BROTHERS
CONTRACT WORKS UNDERTAKEN AT A VERY LOW RATE.
Dealers in Paints, Varnishes, Cements, etc.
857, Abdulrehman Street,
BOMBAY.
Phone No. 1008.

PLEASE NOTE THAT
K. JONES & CO.
excel in the art of
Glazing Skirts and Collars
TO PERFECTION
AND
DRY-CLEANING
Is their SPECIALITY
A trial will convince.
46, Prince Bldg, Medows St., Fort, BOMBAY

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

Telegram: MULBERRY. **H. M. MEHTA & Co.** Telephone: 354.

G.M.C. TRUCK & BUICK CARS.

THE MAN WHO KNOCKS ABOUT KNOWS.

The Knockabout Motorist is generally the right one who can give an opinion. Ask him his opinion on Tyres and he will doubtlessly tell you that as far as Present Day TYRES are concerned, that

— "GOOD-YEARS" —

are undoubtedly the very best obtainable.

They are increasing in popularity because **Goodyear** means——

GREATEST MILEAGE AND ENTIRE SATISFACTION.

Goodyears need no introduction and commendation as **testimonies** are received quite uninvited and unasked for.

Here is ONE from **Mr. J. A. Raymond** of **Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.**

2 Rampart Road.
Bombay, 24th April 1919.

Dear Mr. Mehta,

I shall be much obliged if you will give bearer 2 Goodyear A. W. T. Tyres 30 × 3½ and send your bill with it.

I have tried your Goodyear Tyres on my Hudson Super-Lin Car and found them to be very satisfactory, the mileage on the front wheels being over 9,000 miles.

(2)

I can fully recommend these tyres to be the best for hard touring conditions.

Yours sincerely,
JOSEPH RAYMOND.

P.S.—I have no objection to your making use of my letter in any way you desire and why should I object since a fact is a fact and cannot be hidden or withdrawn?

J. R.

Large Shipment of 30 × 3½ Just Arrived.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH & STANDARD.

Show Rooms— HUGHES ROAD. **T. R. PRATT (Bom.) LTD.** Office: 123, ESPLANADE Rd. BOMBAY.

NO MORE HIGH PRICES AND SCARCITY OF

COD LIVER OIL EMULSIONS.

(Made as palatable as Cream)

WE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC THE BEST PRODUCTS OF OUR LABORATORY IN

Squire's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil

With Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. Guaranteed to contain the very fine non-freezing Norwegian Cod Liver Oil. Most reliable remedy for **Phthisis**, or **Consumption, Catarrh, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Anemia** and **General Debility.**

BOTTLE Rs. 2.

Sweet Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Eggs.

With Hypophosphates of Lime and Soda as a Reconstructor and Flesh Builder in cases of **Phthisis, Chronic Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases** and **Debility,** it is invaluable.

BOTTLE Rs. 2.

Powell's Cream Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Creasote.

Finest Cod Liver Oil combined in medicinal proportion with purest Beech Wood Creasote. For **Consumption** and all **Wasting Diseases.**

BOTTLE Rs. 2-8.

N. POWELL & Co.

Lamington Road, BOMBAY.

DYES

MANUFACTURED BY

THE SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY,

BASLE, SWITZERLAND.

The following will be shortly available:—

Cibanon Yellow R. Powder	Wool Green S.
Ciba Red G. Powder	Victoria Blue B.
Ciba Violet B. Powder	Direct Green B.
Cibanon Brown B.	Congo Red P. S.
Cibanon Brown V.	Cotton Red 4 B.
Ciba Bordeaux B.	Direct Violet R.
Ciba Grey G.	Direct Sky Blue
Cibanon Yellow R. Paste	Carbid Black S.
Cibanon Green B. Paste	Pyrogen Yellow O.
Chrysophenine	Pyrogen Direct Blue RL.
Auramine	Pyrogen Dark Green B.
Methylene Blue G.	Pyrogen Green G.

PRAGJEE SOORJEE & Co.,

Chartered Bank Bldg., Esplanade Road, Fort,

C. B. 888. BOMBAY.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.